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# SINGHALESE GRAMMAR.

L28

### 1

THE parts of Grammar are Orthoepy, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody; with the meaning of which terms the student is supposed to be acquainted.

#### ORTHOEPY.

2

The vowel sounds heard in pronouncing the following English words are all heard in spoken Singhalese; viz.

IN ENGLIS	SH LETTERS.	IN SINGHALESE	LETTERS.
short.	long.	short.	long.
a a (the unemp	hatic article)	e¢.	
'Cam	calm	නාම්	<b>ක</b> ාම්
bit	beat	බිත්	බ් න්
pull	pool	පුල්	පූල්
pen -	pain	<u>පෙන්</u>	<b>ගප්</b> න්
b mo-	rose	<b>ම</b> ො	<b>ඉ</b> ර ් ස්

<sup>(</sup>a) As when propounced in a sentence, such as "Give me a bit."

<sup>(</sup>b) The one word 'morose' is an example of the same vowel sound, both short and long.

ORTHOEPY.

To these may be added the two diphthongal sounds heard in the words

I and  $\emph{owl.}$  in Singhalese thus— ରଧ ପ୍ରମଣ୍ଡ .

The vowel sound, short and long, heard in cot and caught, which is formed by opening the mouth to a greater extent vertically than in pronouncing Cam and calm, is not heard in Singhalese.

On the other hand, there is one vowel sound, short and long, in Singhalese which is not known in English: this is uttered by opening the mouth to a greater extent horizontally than in pronouncing Cam and calm.

short. long. In Singhalese thus— જ્ર જ

3

The consonant sounds heard in pronouncing the following English words, are all heard in spoken Singhalese; viz.

	surd.	sonant.	nasal.
1.	key	gay	ang
2.	chew	<i>j</i> ew	union
3.4	4. <i>t</i> ca	dee	no
5.	pea	bee	me

In Singhalese thus-

	surd,	sonant.	nasal,
1.	<b>∞</b> \$	ඉහි	क्०
2.	ච්චි	<b>ප්</b> ව්	<i>සුඤ</i> න්
3.	වි	ඩ	ଉ≪୬୪
4.	තී	දි .	<b>ෙන</b> ්
5.	8	ଶି	ම්

Together with the initial sounds of the following words,

3, 4. There is a distinction here, unknown in English, of two consonant sounds both surd and sonant; formed by a different movement of the tip of the tongue. In the third it is turned back toward the palate; in the fourth it is made to touch the upper teeth.

Each surd and sonant has a rough or aspirate sound connected with it; as, key aspirately  $khey^a$ ; gay aspirately  $ghay^a$ ; and so with the rest.

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

4

The written characters are the short vowels, the simple consonants, and the symbols.

<sup>[</sup>a] An Englishman may form some notion of these aspirate sounds by first pronouncing packhorse, and then attempting to make a syllable of khorse by itself; so from log-house, ghouse by itself; so beech-hill, chhill.

The short vowels.

Q.	8	C	છ	ඔ
a	i	u	e	, O

The long vowels and diphthongs are expressed by means of symbols, as will be shewn hereafter.

The simple consonants.

	surds.	180	sonar	its.	
smoot	h rough	smo	oth · r	rough	nasals
1 න	ක	œ	o`	ಣ	ම
ka	kha	g	a	gha	nga
- mulhi	1 1-1-1			100	111 00 4
2 9	હ.	2	3	ल्ड्य	(m)
chá	i chha	j	a	jha	nya
					7 7
3 · 9	යි -		න <sup>.</sup>	ස	≪0
ta	tha		da	dha	na
4 ත	ව		ę	ඛ	න
ta	tha		da .	dha	na
<b>5</b> ಆ	එ		බ ·	ಣ	<b>o</b> ′
. pa	pha	6 90	ba	bha	ma
with c	ಪ, ර, ල and	ල, ව,	ශ and e	ೆ, ಆ, `	හ <b>ර</b>
y	a ra la	wa	sa	sha	ha
				1	0.00

<sup>[</sup>b] When I loses its inherent vowel, or is to be doubled, it is changed into to or see

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# The Symbols.

Ælapilla o	Combua	o	Al 5 or 1	Matransi J
Ispilla 5 or 6	Æda	τ	Binda o	Yangsi 25
Papilla or or	Gahenukit	ta ។	Raibha <sup>©</sup>	Sanyagá 🤝

Ispilla, Al, and Raibha are written above their letters. Papilla, Æda, and Matransi are written below their letters.

The others are written on the same line:—Combua and Sanyaga before their letters; Ælapilla, Gahenukitta, Bindu, and Yangsi after their letters.

The first ispilla [5] is joined to letters that have a tail turned back, as a, a, b; the second ispilla (6) is used with all other letters, as a, a, a, &c.; as b chi, & ki.

The first papilla ( ) is joined to an, on, one, on, on, and o; the second papilla ( ) is joined with all the other letters; as, ap ku, a khu.

The first al ( ) is joined with all letters that have a tail turned back; such as D, D, &c.: the second al ( ) is written with all other letters; such as D, O, &c.; as D with al D, D with al D

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## Initial vowels and symbols.

e is made long by ælapilla, o by gahenukitta, the other three by al; as,

ආ,		<b>ું</b> ,	್ರಾ,	- ප්	ම්
ā .	-	ee	00 -	ay	ō
			9		

The peculiar vowel sound is written by adding æda to e; as,-

The diphthong 'i' is expressed by writing combua before , and the diphthong 'ow' by writing gahenukitta after ; as,

ජෙ , ලා i ow

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The vowel letters are written only at the beginning of words. In the middle and at the end of words the vowel sounds are represented by symbols.

#### 12

In the grammatical formation of words, when the vowels are changed by any rule, it is commonly

from	ф	to	qu
	0	to	9
	ඔ	to	. එ

so that  $\varphi$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$ , and  $\mathcal{E}$  may be called *primitive* vowels; and  $\mathcal{E}$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$  formative vowels.

### 13

Use of the symbols.

Ælapilla [ o ] is the symbol for co, as eno ka

Ispilla [ ි or ි ] is the symbol for ඉ, as කි khi, කි ki; ispilla gæta [ ී ] for ඉ, as හි khee, කි kee.

· u

Papilla [ or ] ] is the symbol for C, as & ku, a khu; papilla pækanea [ or ] for C, as & koo, a khoo.

Combua [ ്റ് ] is the symbol for ಅ, as െ ke; combua with al for e, as െ kay.

Combua with ælapilla [ െ ാ ] is the symbol for 🗟, as കൊ ko: al added to the ælapilla makes 🗟, as ഷെർ kō

Combua with gahenukitta [ a n ] is the symbol for @n, as arm kow.

Combua doubled [ ගෙ ] is the symbol for මෙ, as කෙන ky.

Æda  $\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\tau} \end{bmatrix}$  is the symbol for the peculiar vowel sound  $q\tau$ , as  $\cot k\varpi$ ; æda pækanea  $\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\tau} \end{bmatrix}$  makes this vowel long, as  $\cot k\varpi$ 

Al [ ි or ී ] has two uses; first, it lengthens a vowel, as ලී ee, ඉන් kay, ඉබ\$ bō; secondly, when joined to a consonant that has no symbol, it suppresses the inherent vowel; as බන bata, බන් bat.

Bindu [ o ] is properly a substitute for ඩ්; but in common writings it is substituted for all the nasals with al; as පහං for පහන්; බං for බිම්.

Bindu doubled [ : ] is a symbol for බ (al kha), as අ for අඛ akh.

Raibha [ °] is the symbol for of preceding another consonant, as  $\mathfrak D$  sarva.

Matransi [  $\bigcirc$  ] is the symbol for  $\sigma$  following another consonant, as  $\otimes$  kra.

Yangsi [ 2 ] is the symbol for co following another consonant, as San mitya.

Sanyaga (?) has two powers: first, before the rough linguals &, &, and & it is the symbol for the corresponding smooth lingual, as & ttha, & ddha, & ddha; also before & it stands for e, as & dwa; second, before all other consonants it stands for a nasal pronounced slightly, as & ganga; & kandu.

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### Abbreviations and substitutions.

Two consonants united indicate that the inherent vowel of the former is suppressed, just as if it had been written with al, as  $\varphi \in \mathbb{R} = \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The abbreviation බ stands for වන bb; ඔ for වන mb; කූ for ගණසු gnya; එ for දී lu; and එ for දී lu.

The Pali letter & is often written for g' ee.

15 | Letters with symbols,

	a	ā	i	ee	u	00	e	ay	0	ō
1. Vowels	æ	<b>ශ</b> ා	8	6	C	<b>C</b> 2	එ	ਚ	ඔ	<b>3</b>
(with ක)	කා	නා ා	කා	කි	ක්	ಜ್ನ	නෙ	නෝ	ළ <b>න</b> ා	නෝ.
(with ම)	வ்.	බා	ති	ଘ	බු	බූ	<u>a</u>	බේ	බො	බෝ
(with e)	Ĉ,	Ġ	Ę	Ę	Ŝ	G	දේ	@ Ç	ΘÇ.	දෝ
(with 6)	Q	රා	8	රී	σι	ರಒ	රෙ	රේ	රො	<b>ර</b> ී
(with ©)	C	ලා	Ĉ	E	ව	Or	ලෙ	ලේ	ලෙ	ලෝ

-	
O	
- 7	

2 Poculiar vowel	æ	æ	· i	ow
2. Peculiar vowel and diphthongs	क्र	92	ඓ	ඖ
(with so)	ಹಾಒ	ಜಾಒ	60°20	මෙනා
(with $\varphi$ )	ęٌı	ۇن	60 <b>ද</b>	<b>ෙ</b> දී ව
(with o)	06	Œ	<b>ෙ</b> ර	රෙ
(with @)	Gr	Gr.	<b>මල</b>	යො
3. Suppressed vowel	ek එන්	ed එද්	er el එරී එල්	ew එට

#### ETYMOLOGY.

### NOUNS.

16.

### Terminations of Nouns.

Masculines generally end in ආ, as මිනිතා, the man; feminines in ඉ, as ගෑනි, the woman; neuters in අ, as ගත, the tree.

Neuters in එය or අය are contracted into ඒ, as ගෙන, ගේ the house; කුඩන, කුඩේ the umbrella.

From the above, which are definite and singular, there are formed an indefinite singular ending in as, and a plural of various endings; as,

Definite Singular.	Indefinite Singular.	Plural.
ବିର୍ଚ୍ଚରୀ man	ම්නිහෙක් ය	ම්නියසු 🎉 🗸
જારુકી ૧૫૦ માના	ග-දනියෙක් ් ග-දනියක්	ଉଧ୍ଚରୁ
or till	ගහක්	ගස්
où house	<b>ෙ</b> ගෙක්	ගෙවල
mod um bran	<sup>/</sup> A නාුඩයක්	<b>කෑ</b> ඩවල්

S. Def.

V. ජූතුය son

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### Declension of Nouns.

There are two declensions: the first of masculines and feminines; the second of neuters.

There are six cases: the Vocative, Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Ablative, and Dative.

### MASCULINE AND FEMININE DECLENSION.

## First Example.

Pl. ජූතුබසණි O sons

S. Indef.

N. Ac.	පුතුකා the son	පු තුයෙක් a son	පුතුයෝ } sons පුතුයන් }
G.	පු තුයා-ගේ ,	පු තුයෙ කු-ගේ	පු <b>තු</b> සන්-ගේ
Ab.	පුතුක-ඉහන් / 🗥 🎉	පු තු යෙකු - ගෙන්	පුතුසන්-ගෙන්
D.	පුතුයා-ට 🧎	පුතුගයකු-ට	සුනියන්-ව 🎤
	Se	cond Example.	OLIVE IV
N. Ac.	ඇතා the ele- phant	ඇගතක් an ele- phant	ඇත්තු } elephants
G,	ඇතා-ගේ	ඇතෙුකු-ඉග්	ඇතුන්-ඉන්
Ab.	අැතා-ගෙන්	ඇගත්කු-ගෙන්	ඇතු <b>න්-</b> නෞන්
D.	ඇතා-ට	ඇතෙකු-ට	ඇතුන්-ට

- i. The Genitive has the sign of, the Ablative from, the Dative to; as, පුතුයාගන් of the son; පුතුගයකුගෙන් from a son; පුතුයන්ට to sons.
- ii. The familiar vocative singular ends in ඒ; as පුගත් son, from ී පුතා.
- iii. Plurals in © are declined like singulars.

- iv. Those that make the Nominative plural in g retain the same vowel in the other pl. cases; as Nom. pl. අල, Ac. අලින්, Gen. අලින්-ගන්, &c.
- v. The Dative plural is generally in the maritime parts heard with  $\otimes$  instead of  $\otimes$ ; and this has led to the custom of writing it with  $\otimes$ , thus පුතුයම, ඇතුම.

### NEUTER DECLENSION.

### First Example.

	S. Def.	S. Indef.	Pl,
N, and Ac	. ගොඩ the bank	ලභ≎ඕක් a bank	ගෞඛවල් banks
G.	ගෞඛේ	<b>ගො</b> ඩක	ගොඞචල්-චල
Ab.	<b>ගහා</b> වේ	ං ගහා ඕකි <b>ජෝ</b>	ගෞඞ්ව <b>ල්-</b> වලින්
D.	<b>ග</b> ොඩ-ට	ගෙෘඩ කට	ගොඩව <b>ල්-</b> වලට

### Second Example.

N, and Ac.	මාචන the path	මාචනක් a path	මෘචිත් paths
G.	මාවිග <b>ත්</b>	මාව <b>න</b> ක	මාව <b>ත්-</b> චල
Ab.	මාවතින් <sup>-</sup>	මාචනණින්	මාවත්-වලින්
D.	මාමන-ට	මාවත <i>ක</i> ට	මාවත්-වලට

- i. The Genitive has the signs of, in, on, and at; the Ab. from and with; the Dat. to; as ගොනඩ්, of, in, on, or at, the bank; ගොඩෙනින්, from or with a bank; ගොඩ්ටල්ටලට, to banks.
- ii. Nouns of time have in for the sign of the Ablative, and about for that of the Dative; as లబుంటించే in an hour; జాంటంలో about six o'clock.
- iii. The following make the Ablative singular in ඉන් like මාවත; viz. මග, ලඟ, සට, ගහට්, නාබ, උබ, වෙත, අද, පස, දුර, අග, පිටත, ඉසසර, ගහදර, හුවර, පාණුර, උදෑසන, කාඕසර; also ද makes Ab. දුයින්; ගේ Ab. ගෙයින්; and ගාටා Ab. ගාටායින්

#### Formation of the Indefinite.

- i. Masculines change ආ final into ಅක්, as හොරා, ගෙනගරක්.
- ii. Feminines to ඉ final add යන් or ශයන්, as සතුි, සතුියක් or සතුිශයක්.
- iii. Neuters add ක්, as නුවර, නුවරක්; ගෙය, ගෙයන්.

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Formation of the Plural of Masculines and Feminines.

i. Nouns of kindred add ලා, and nouns of rank add වරු, as අසීයා, pl. අසීයාලා ; නිලබම්, pl. නිලවවරු.

Exceptions. කුමාරයා, සහන්දරයා, වුනුවුරා, change ආ into ඕ.

ii. Nouns in 20, 20, 20, 30, 30, and 20 (having a vowel before these terminations) change final 40 into 3, doubling the consonant; as

Crown		lon	
ම නා 3 නා 3	ඉ <b>කා</b> ක්තු	ශීව්ලා	<b>හී</b> වල්එ
ඇතා	ඇත්තු	වල්හා	වලස්සු
ඉහානා	ගොන්නු <sub>.</sub>	The state of the s	

Exceptions. හර කා pl. හර ක්; උකුනා pl. උකුලෙනා; වණුනා pl. වකුලෙනා.

iii. Nouns in &, preceded by any vowel except &, and nouns in &O2, change & final into &; as

ඉඟාණ ඉ**සා**රු රද**වා රද**වු

iv. Nouns in gas drop as; as

අලියා අලි

Exceptions. පැටියා, වැඩියා, කුරුම්ණියා, මීයා, දිමියා, ගතලියා, දේලියා, පරවියා, දිවියා, change ආ into ඕ ; as පැටිගයා.

v. Masculines not included in the four preceding rules change ⇔ into ②; as

> කුතතා කුගතතා විඹුවා වඩුගවා ලාග ලාගරා අස්පයා අස්පයෝ

Exception 1. මීමා, මීම්මු; බරමා, බරම්මු ; ආඳ, ආදු; මොඳ, මොද්ළු; කලන්ද, කලදු ; පොලඟා, පොලොකු ; හොුඟා, හොුතු: කොම්ඔා, කොමෙමු.

> 2. The compounds of ගිනාෙන make ගිගායි; also නායා, නෙයි; සිපයා, සිපයි; ලවයා, ලවයි; දුරයා, දුරයි.

vi. Feminines add aci; as

**ූ**්රී **ඉ්රි**ඛයා

Exceptions. නත, නත්තු; ඉදහ, ඉදන්නු; හැනි, ගැනු.

#### 20

## Formation of the Plural of Neuters.

i. Neuters ending in a double consonant with the inherent vowel, drop one of the consonants to form the plural; and those that end in equal change it into equal to the change the final vowel into g or equal to the change into equal to the equal to the change into equal t

2000			
පැතත	පැති	ච්හත	වතු
् ११०k १००-४	ඉහි	<b>පි</b> සංවට	පිශාවු
୧୯୯୦	oලලි	8 ఖను	ବେଶ୍ର ବ
හැයද	<b>නැ</b> ඳි	ම <b>ා</b> තත	<b>පෞ</b> තු
		නා එදි -	ක ලූ

Exceptions. බිජා, බජු, උදැලල්, උදළු.

ii. Neuters in go and Go, make 28 and Got; as

අතුත්ය කාකිර කාකිරි පැදුර පැදුර

Exception. 36 the sun 3606

iii. Hyperdissyllable Neuters in কৃত or ্ত drop ৩; as

සාලාව සාලා මරුව මරු

iv. Hyperdissyllable Neuters in @c and qc (which last are familiarly terminated in e) drop c; as

ගෙනික ගෙනි රූපක (or රූගය්) රූප a lbri. ව්.ාාංකා box

Exceptions පට්ටට්, ක්ලෙල්ටේ, කුබේ, මනුඩ්, ම

v. Neuters ending in any single consonant with its inherent vowel (except  $\odot$ ,  $\odot$ ,  $\odot$ , o, except also  $\odot$  when preceded by  $\odot$  or  $\odot$ ) drop the inherent vowel to form the plural; as

හිත හන්; ඉත්පුල ඉත්පුල්; ඉහ ශස්.

Exception l. නා වූහ, මුශුද, කුහා, පොකුහා, ශුල, make their plurals im උ; as plural කැටුතු; also මහ makes pl. ම**ං**.

- 2. බන, පන, වෙරල, කුල, පෙල, දෙල, ලොව, කුහ, make their plural by adding ටල්; as, plural බනවල්.
- vi. Neuters not included in the five preceding rules form their plurals by adding Od; as

පාර පාරචල් | පය පයචල් | ඉග් ඉ**ගචල්** 

Exception 1. තුම, pl. තුබු; විඩ, විඩි ; පිඩ, පිඩි ; මීට, මිටි.

2. ඉඟි, ඉං ; අඟ, අං ; හුලඟ, හුලං ; කලඳ, කලං ; චිල්ද, වලං ; ලිඳ, ලිං ; චිළුඹ, විප්ං ; කඳ, කඳං.

### 21

#### Genders.

1. Sometimes the corresponding masculine and feminine names are different words; as

mas.	fem.	mas.	fem.
පියා	මට් .	<b>ර</b> ජ්ජුරුවෙරි -	බ්සෝ
පූතා	Ŝ	<b>४</b> ५७	මැණික

ii. When the feminine is formed from the masculine it is by changing final ep into g; as

mas.

fem.

ම<del>ා න</del>රා

බ**ා**නරි

#### DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Some nouns are defective in case, some in number.

#### Defectives in case

- i. Monoptots. ඕයි s. & pl.; බාංග s.; බාහනවා s.; බාහනවාලා pl.; බබාලං s.; බබාලෙන් s.; බඩයි s.; බැඩයි s.; අබඩි s.; අබඩ් s.; අඩි s. fem.; අඩිගේ s, fem; are used in the Vocative only : of these ඕයි, බාහනවා and බාහනවාල are used to those to whom නවුගත් is applied; බාං and ගබාලං to those to whom ලඹ is applied the rest to those to whom බනා and හිි respectively are applied.
- ii. Diptots.— දන (the knee), යස, කදිම, and ීගේ, have only the Nom. and Dat.; as දන, දනට.
- iii. Triptots.— දී, and its compounds with අද and ිනට්, also ිනාඳ, නිෂාණ, කාඕසර, නුවිහ, ගටනුව, ශිලිච්ච, have only the Nom. Ab. and Dat.; as Nom. ද, Ab. දකින්, Dat. දටි.

#### Defectives in number.

- i. Singulars only.—ඉට්නුව, ඉදස, දිනවේ; කිට්ටුට, නවටා, ලහා, ඉට්නා, පස්ටස්, ඉස්සර, ඉදිරියා පිදිරියා පිටින, ඇතුල, උඩ, යට්, ශප, ශර, තද, යස, ශඳ, ශිස්ව, සිතා සිතල, කළුවර, කදිව, සමානා, කාඕකර, හි්යාළනා, සැහැල්ළුව, අඩකුට, වලකුව්, වලාපට, are used only in the singular.
- ii. Plurals only.—Nouns signifying substances, that do not admit of being separated into individuals, are plural only; as, මස්, රිදී, කපු, කිරී: the exceptions දිස, දිකර, වතුර, (which have only the singular form) with දුම, හුලඟ, පිහාන, විශාන, විශාන, (which have both forms).

iii. කුතානා, ගතාතා, නාමා, ඌර, බල්ලා, වසාා, උකු නා, වනු සා, විඳුරි, කුතුලා, කුරුල්ලා, to form their feminines change in the syllables preceding the termination, all the primitive vowels into their respective formatives; as කුතානා f. කික්කි

> ඌග් ඉ්රී උකුනා ඉගිනි කොකා කෙකි බලො බැලෙි

Others which change the primitive vowels partially are to be found in the notes below among the irregulars.

#### IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Some nouns are irregular in forming the gender, some in forming the cases.

### Irregulars in forming the g ender.

ශහරා, f. ඉහර; ඉහාරා, f. ඉහර; බලලා, f. මැලලි; අයහා; f. ඇතීන්නි; චිලසා, f. වැලපින්නි and වැලපිනෙන; ඉහා ිෂාා, f. ඉහා නත්ති; මූවා, f. මුවන්ති; පාතතකා, f. ප∗ත්ති; අසවයා, f. අසාඉලඹ.

### Irregulars in case.

- i. Most nouns that have no singulars in ordinary construction, make in certain forms of expression their Genitive and Ablative as singulars.
- 1. Plurals in ආ. —පලා Gen. & Ab. -පලාගව් & -ඉචන්; so සියඹලා and නම් පලා ; කනඹිලියා Gen. & Ab. කශඹිලියා-ඉස් & -ඉයන් : other plurals in ආ do not admit of the singular form.
- 2. Plurals in ඉ & ල්. —ඉඳි and ඉඳසි do not admit the singular form; —ව් ලි Gen. & Ab. ව් ඉල්ල් & ඉල්ල් න්; so සූවි-ලි-ඉල් & ඉල්ලන්; හෙත දි, -ඉඳ් & -ඉඳුන්. Others in ඉ & ල් admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding ලේ & ඉයන්, as සිනි Gen. & Ab. ඕනි-ඉස් & -ඉයන්.

iv. Masculine irrationals in ා or වා make their feminines by dropping ා or වා, which leaves the adjective form of the word, and then adding to this adjective the word දෙන, ඉදං, or ඉද්නුව; as

ජඵටා the he goat ජඵ adj. ජඵඉද්න the she goat

සිංශයා the lion

සිංහ adj.

සිංහලද්නුව the lioness

Also

ම්මා or ම්ශෝනා the he buffalo පලගොනා the bull මිඛදන the she buffalo පලුඛද්න the cow

3. Plurals in උ. — ශවා, ලබා, දුරු do not admit a singular forms — අස් makes Ab. අළුගෙන්; දුමුළු Ab. දුමුළු-ගයන්; කජු Gen. & Ab. නා-ප්ගප් & -ප්ගජන්; කුඩු, එනු, ශුනු, කුරැඳු, ඉතුරු, පිදුරු, කතුරු, කත

<sup>4.</sup> Plurals with any other endings— විය, බෝ, උක්, රැක්, මුං, මසං, පච්ච, පාරෙං, ඉතාගකල්, අධිං, සිදරං, do not admit a singular form. විට-ගණ් makes Ab. වා-ගහන්; ගල් Gen. & Ab. ගල-ගෙය් & ශින්; ලොගනා Gen. & Ab. ගල-ගෙය් & ශින්; ලොගනා Gen. & Ab. ගලාගනා-ගෙය් & ගෙන්:— The rest add ඒ for the Gen. and එහ හෙ ඉන් for the Ab. according to rule, dropping the last letter if it is a vowel, as හ-ඹ -ගඹ, ගඹන්; ගහල් ඉත-ගල් -ලින් & ලෙන්. — දං, රං, රතුං, කොරාං, කුරකාර, කුරකාරාං, සුළුං, resolve o into නෑ; the others that end in o resolve it into ව as රං, Gen. & Ab. රමන්, මනන්, & නින්; නොදලං Gen. & Ab. නැදි-මේ, වෙන්.

ii. සට, උඩ, බිව, ඉහත, ප**න**ත, ග**ශද**ර, නුචර, වෝදර, ඉහල, පහල, වෙරල, have the genitive the same as the nominative.

22

### NUMERALS.

### Cardinal Substantives.

### From one to twenty.

් එ ක	1	<b>හ</b> රා	6	එඉ <b>කාල</b> ශ	11	දහසය	16
දෙක	2	හත	7	දෙලක	12	දහනත	17
තුන	3	අව	8	දහතුන	13	දහඅව	18
හතර	4	<b>නා</b> ච්සි "	9	දහනතර	14	දහනවස	19
ෂන	5	දහය :	10	පහලොක	15	ව්සය	20

### The ten decads.

ද ශය	10	තින	30	පන <b>හ</b>	50	<b>කැ</b> රානෟව	<b>7</b> 0	අනුව	90
ව්සස	20	<b>හ</b> තලිග	40	හැට	60	අසුව	80	සියය	100

## The first of each series.

එ හා	ι	සිංගෙන 100	<b>୧</b> ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ	10000	ද සල <i>ස</i> ම් ස	1000000
දශය	10	දුහ 1000	ලකැමය 1	00000	කෝටිය	10000000

All these form the indefinite, and are declined in the singular definitely and indefinitely according to rule.

<sup>[</sup>a] In conversation the ව is frequently changed into ම, as නමය nine

## Formation of Numeral adjectives.

The cardinal adjectives are formed from the substantives according to the rules given for the plural of neuters; as

ජන, adjective මක්; තුන, adj. තුන්; විසස, adj. විසි; කතලික, adj. ශතලිස්; but දෙසා makes adj. දෙ; කය, adj. ශ;—කතර, අට, and ශාව, are the same both as adjectives and substantives.

In combining cardinal numbers, those which precede must be of the adjective form, and the last of all a substantive; as,

ැටිසිදෙකා, twenty two; තුන්දස් දෙසිය ශතලිස් ශත, three thousand two hundred and forty seven.

But මක in the substantive form is put before සියය; as මත සියය, a hundred; මක සිය පණස් තුණ, a hundred and fifty three.

By adding the suffix of affirmation S, the above imperfect phrases become complete sentences; as

විසිදෙකාසි, there are twenty two; තුන්දුස් දෙසිය හනලිස් හනසි, there are three thousand two hundred and forty seven. සකසිය පනස්තුනයි, there are a hundred and fifty three.

### Ordinal adjectives.

පලවුවෙනි first:—all other, ordinals are formed by adding වෙනි to the cardinal adjective; as, දෙවෙනි second; තුන්වෙනි third; ශතරවෙනි fourth, &c.

#### PRONOUNS.

### 24

### The primitive pronouns are

මෙම	I	නමා	himself
තෝ	thou		
Ġ٩	he	මේ	this (next to me)
ක <b>ා</b>	who?	ඔය	that (next to you)
මන්	what	අර	that (distant from me and you)
මොන	what?	હ	that (spoken of before)

වට, ලෙස්, උඉ, නාා, ටාන්, and නවා are substantives; ටොනා is an adjective; මේ, ඕය, අර, ජ, are demonstratives b used adjectively and substantively.

ල් means that person next to you, or that person spoken of before, being equally connected with ඒ and ඔය.

නමා is frequently doubled : as නම නමා each one himself.

The three words for that are critically distinguished; so that it is as great a solecism to confound their several applications as it would be in English to confound this and that.

As  $\mathfrak{G}$  (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing near to the speaker; so  $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{S}$  (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing near the person spoken to; and  $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{S}$  (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing at a distance from both the persons in conversation. The fourth,  $\mathfrak{S}$  (with its derivatives), is appropriated to represent a person or thing spoken of before,

<sup>(</sup>b) The demonstratives, form a distinguishing singularity of the Singhalese language.

G @ corresponds exactly to the English this.

#### Derivative Pronouns

i. Derivatives of ඉතර and substitutes.

තෝ fem. තී

තමා is used for ඉත් ; so also is the adverb මබ (signifying there) from which appear to have come නුබ and උඹ.

## ii. Derivatives from 67

From ্র comes গুল্ল, rarely used except in books; and from these compounded with

මේ come මූ, and මෞනු.

Also go and on make gon,

Feminines:—Cr fem qu; g fem Ou; qou fem qd.

### iii. Derivatives from කා and මොන

From කා come කොයි and කෝක, n., ගතාකා m., ගතා්සි f.; and from මොන come මොක n., මොකා m., මොකි f.

iv. Derivatives from ඒ, මේ, ඔස, and අර.

makes මහා m. and ඒක n. ඒකා m. ජ කි f. ତ୍ରେ මෙනා m. and මේක n. මේකා m, මම්ණි f. ඔය ඔහා m. and ඔක @ නා @ a f. n. m. අර අරක n. අරකා m, අරකි f.

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### Formation of the Plural of Pronouns

- i. මම pl. අපි ; තෝ pl. තොපි
- ii. කෝන, pl. කොපිවා ; ගමාන, pl. මොනවා ; ඡන, pl. ඡවා ; මේක, pl. මේවා ; ඕ ක, pl. ඕවා ; අරක, pl. අරවා.

- iii. Those in උ make pl. උණ්, and those in සා, pl. කුන් ; as ඌ, pl. උන් ; මේකා pl. වේකුන් ; නවා himself නමුන්.
- iv. All the others add ලා ; as තවා for තෝ pl. තවාලා ; උඹ, pl. උඹලා ; මේකි, pl. මේකිලා.

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Declension of Pronouns.

	මම	)				6	තාර්	
	<i>s</i> .	pl.	•		s.			pl.
N.	මම	අපි		N.	ෙතා ්	;		<b>ෙ</b> තාපි
Ac.	<b>ම</b> ා	අප		Ac.	තා			තොප
G.	වගේ ව <b>ා</b> ගේ	<b>ಇ</b> ಂಚೆ ಆಲಂಬೆ		G.	න ඉං න <b>ා</b> ඉ			ගතාපේ තොපගේ
Ab.	ව <b>ගෙ</b> න් ව <b>ා</b> ගෙන්	අගපන් අපගහන්		Ab.	ත ඉල ත <b>ා</b> ඉ			තො පෙන් තොපගෙන්
<b>D.</b>	මට	අපච		D.	තට			හොපට
	නා:	)					0,	
	s.	pl.				s.		pl.
N.	<b>ක</b> ව්ද	නාච් <b>ර</b> ැ	1	N. A	c.	C٦		<b>ර</b> න්

Ac. නා G. උ'හග් മ്പാഭേദ് කච්රුන්ඉග් G. කාගග් Ab. උගෙන් නාඉය**න්** කව්රුන්ගෙන් D. D, කාට **න**ව්රුන්ට ඌව

7 70 70	මොක		උඹ	21
3.14	s.	<i>pl</i> . *	<b>s.</b>	pl.
N. Ac.	<b>ම</b> ොකද	ඉමා නවා	රඹ	උඹලා
G.	බ <b>ා</b> ඉන්	බො <del>න</del> වායේ	උබේ	උඹලාගේ
Ab.	මොකින් මොබකන්	බො <b>හා</b> වාසින්	උඉඹින්	උඹලාගෙන්
D.	බො <i>ස</i> ාට	ූබ <del>ොන</del> වාට	උඹට	උඹලාව

~ <b>ඒ</b>	ෙමේ	` ඔස්	<b>ඉ</b> ර
s. and pl.	s. and pl.	s and pl.	s. and pl.
N. Ac.	<b>මේ</b>	ඔය	90
Ab. පසින් or ඉන් D. ඉ්ට	මෙසින් or මින් මීට	මයින් • මයිට	අරින් අරිට

The intensive o is affixed to all the cases; as

ഉള്ള ജ്ജ്ജ്, I will go myself ഉറ്റെ ഗുപ്പോ He struck even me

The interrogatives so and some require e to be joined to their nominative cases singular, as shewn in their declension; in their other forms the suffix e may be joined to them or to another word in the sentence; as

<b>ක</b> ව්ද කිවේ	who said it?
ල <b>ා කි</b> වේ වොකද	what did he say?
දුන්නේ කාවද or } කාව දුනනාද }	to whom did you give it?
ආගව් ගමාසාටද or } ගමාසාට ආචාද }	for what are you come?

The interrogatives are used as indefinites; as

කාව්ද ඉඳුර තුට්ටුනරණටා Some one knocks at the door බොහැට්ටද විකුහනනා They are selling something

තමා doubled is used reciprocally.

The affixes Ordeand sold modify the signification of pronouns like 'ever' and 'soever' in English.

### 2)

The pronouns of the second and third persons form honorifies by suffixes; as

නුබ

<b>ඔබ</b> වහන්සේ	ಕ್ಟ	බවහං	ਤਾਂ 6 <b>ਖੋ</b>	උ®දෑ උ®නේ
2		der, acres to	• ,	The number of the state of the
<b>ඉ</b> ත}				
තමා			<u>ري</u>	
· නමුසේ _			<u>೧೮೮</u> %	,
න මුන්නා (මේ	ප්		උන්නැෙ	ಬ್
නමුන් භාජා	සේ		උන්නාද	ಗಂಚೆ
තමන්වහන	ಗೆಂಚೆ		උන් <b>ව</b> න	ත් <b>සේ</b>

લુ and જુઇમ have suffixes like ુમ

All these make plural in @:, and are declined regularly.

ඔබ

රත් is used—by parents to their young children—by high caste persons speaking to low caste persons—by persons in anger to their equals and respectable inferiors; but thus used it is grossly insulting.

<sup>3</sup> is used by relations,

තමුගස් by persons nearly equal.

නවු නනා ගැන is the least of all the acknowledgments of superiority.

Those that end with きつめいと or ට න් එස් are expressive of the highest respect.

VERBS.

30

Voices.

There are four Voices—the Volitive, the Involitive, the Causative and the Reciprocal. a

The Volitive expresses an act willed by an animated being; as

**උ**ෆ දර පලනනා

he cleaves fire wood.

ජූවාණස් ඒව

John will come.

The Involitive expresses a natural or accidental effect; as

ලමයා වැටුනා

අර ලෑලි පැලලනටා yonder planks chap or split.

the child has fallen.

The Causative expresses the doing of an act by the instrumentality of another; as

අපි දර පලවනවා

we get firewood cleft.

එයා ජුවා නිස් එචාචි he will cause John to come.

The Reciprocal expresses an act which takes effect on the agent; as

නමාම තමා සුවකරගතතා he healed himself.

These voices may be farther illustrated thus;

V. ඌ ගැටයක් ලිගනනා he is loosing a knot.

Inv. අරවා ලිබෙනනා

those fastenings are slipping loose.

<sup>[</sup>a] A passive verb cannot be expressed in Singhalese, but by some turn of the sentence; as—The man was killed by an elephant; say in Singhalese, An elephant killed the man.—He was soundly beaten; say in Singhalese, He ate a sound beating.

Caus. ඌ වෑට ලිස් සටහනා he is getting the fence taken away. Rec. ්ඌ වැට ලිගාන ආහා he is taking away his fence.

- V. డ్రామం చిన్నారు ఉన్నాయి. that person is making the water hot.
- I. මනත ම්ටා උනුවෙට් වැන්කෙරෙණවා look it is boiling over.
- C. ඌ කිරී උනුඛකාගරවීවා he has caused the milk to be boiled.
- R. ඌකිරීලුනුතරගතුත he has boiled his milk.

### 31

#### Moods.

There are four Moods—the Imperative, the Indicative, the Subjunctive, and the Permissive:—to which may be added the Infinitive, the Participles, and the Verbals.

The English Imperative includes the *Precative*; but the Singhalese does not. In English the superior says to the inferior

My son, give me thy heart.

and the inferior to the superior

4.68.5

Lord, evermore give us this bread.

The Singhalese requires the latter to be differently expressed; that is by an infinitive with నమంఇవి, దవరారా, తీసాం, or the like,

In books the precative form may be the past participle with the suffix @cso.

#### 33

#### Tenses.

The Tenses are Present, Past and Future; some of which are distinguished again into Perfect, Imperfect, and Indefinite.

### Terminations.

The terminations adapted to agree with nominatives of different numbers and persons will be learned in conjugating the exemplar verbs.

34

## Principal parts.

The principal parts of a verb are two: first the Imperative; second the Past Participle.

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## Leading words.

The leading words are eight: viz. The two principal parts, and six others directly formed from these; as

### VOLITIVE

First, the first principal part.

Second, the present participle in quo or gen

Third, the past participle in g

Fourth, the second principal part.

## INVOLITIVE

Fifth, the participle absolute in

Sixth, the present participle in . ees

Seventh, the past participle in 60

Eighth, the past participle in 689

### Conjugations.

The conjugations are two. They are distinguished by the vowel coming before soon in the volitive voice.

The first conjugation is known by the vowel අ; as කාමනවා. The second conjugation is known by the vowel ූ; as අදිභාවා.

In conjugating a verb, recite, first, its two principal parts; secondly, its eight leading words; thirdly, its moods and tenses, numbers and persons, volitive; fourthly, its moods and tenses, numbers and persons, involitive.

The Causative voice is conjugated exactly as the Volitive of the first conjugation.

The Reciprocal voice is conjugated by the help of the irregular verb සහනවා; the conjugation of which will be shewn hereafter.

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Paradigm of the First Conjugation.

කඩනවා break

i. Principal parts.

1 2 කඩ කැඩු

ii. Leading words.

	1.	2	3	4
Vol.	් නා	ක ඔන .	<sub>ළුව</sub> ාපු	කෑමූ
	5	6	7	8
Invol.	කැම්	<b>නෑ</b> ඉඩන	<b>ක</b> ෑ බිච්ච	නැලින

iii. Moods, tenses, numbers, and persons volitive.

#### IMPERATIVE.

sing.			,	pl.				
	1st	form	<i>ක</i> ාති	break	* 48	<b>ක</b> සිව්	break	
5	2d	form	නා ඞා පි ය	break	. ,	නා බා පිඇව්	break	
	3d	form	නාඩාපං	break	4	නාඩාප <b>ල</b> ලා	break	
	4th	form	කඞනවා	break a		කු ඕන ව <b>ාලා</b>	break .	

කඩමු let us break

#### INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative කමනවා } I, you, he, we, they—break

## Present impersect.

කම්නනා he is breaking කමනනා they are breaking කමනුදා he is breaking

### Present perfect.

නැම්o නඛාපිං	have broken	කැඩ්මු කඩාපිමු	we have broken
කඩාපි කඩාපුදෑෑ	he has broken	කුමාසූ	they have broken

<sup>[</sup>a] The 1st and 2d forms are used with ගන්, the 3d with ලම්, the 4th with නමු සෝ. In some parts of the island නාසි වෙන් is used for කාඩාපිය; and නාඩන් විසි for නාධාරීමට.

## Past indefinite.

කැඩුවෙමු we broke

General affirmative කැබුවා } I, you, he, we, they—broke

## Past imperfect.

జూబ్జీ he was breaking జూబ్జీన్బులు they were breaking

### Future.

කෙසිකක් I shall break කඩිකැකුමු we shall break කඩිකි කඩින් you or he will break කඩන් will break කඩන් will break

General Affirmative කමණටා ඇති you, he, they—will break Relative කමන්ගන් I, you, he, we, they—will break

SUBJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

කමනත් though I, you, he, we, they—break සාමනොත් if I, you, he, we, they—break

#### Past.

කැසුවන් though I, you, he, we, they—have broken කැසුවෙන් if I, you, he, we, they—have broken

## PERMISSIVE.

ja .	කඩාපු-දෙං ur -චා ඉව් }	let him		කඩාපු-වාවෙන් ? let the	m
1	කැසු-දෙo ur -වාබව් ∫	break	1	සාැබුු-චාබචත් ∫ break	

## INFINITIVE.

නෙමණ්ට to break

## PARTICIPLE.

Present	<b>කාඛි</b> න	breaking
Past 🕡	නාමාපු කැමූ	broken
Absolute	නාසි <b>ා</b> නාසිංලා	having broken
Continuative	<b>නව</b> තඩා කඩමිතේ	breaking and breaking

### VERBALS.

First	<i>ක</i> ඩහව <b>ා</b>	breaking
Second	හැසිල } කැසිම } කැසිම	the breach
Third	නා මිඅදි	while breaking
Fourth	නාඩ <b>පා</b> ලනා ම	when breaking
Fifth	<b>නාැඩු</b> බු කාරට	when broken
Sixth	<b>ක</b> ෙබුටා ම	after having broken

<sup>[</sup>a] In the maritime parts the infinitive, like the dative plural of nouns, is pronounced with  $\approx$  instead of  $\circ$ , and written  $\approx \approx \approx$  to break;

iv. Moods, tenses, numbers, and persons involitive.

No IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

කැගඩනනා

it is breaking of itself

General affirmative Relative

නැමේනවා 👌 it breaks of itself **කාංගම**නතුත් \$

Present perfect.

නැද්ධී චව නැඩිම්ම

it is broken of itself

Past imperfect.

කැමුනි

it was breaking of itself

Past perfect.

General affirmative Relative

නැඹුනා ∤ නැඩිනේ 🕻

it has broken of itself

Future.

**නැ**ිඩ්වී

General affirmative Relative

කැලෙසියි it will break of itself කැබෙනවා අ නැබෙනන්

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

සැලබ්හන් though it break of itself *කැ*ෙඔඉතාත් if it break of itself නැබෙනෝහිං

Past.

කැඹුනත්

though it be broke of itself

කැමුනෙනත් **සා**ැම්ටනා ්තිං

if it be broke of itself

PERMISSIVE.

නැසිචච**ාද**ං කැඩුනගෙ සාැම් තුබඳං let it break **ක**ැඩිවිවා ඉව කැමු නාවේ

INFINITIVE.

කැබෙන්ට

to break of itself

PARTICIPLES.

Present

නැ**බ**ඕන

breaking of itself

Past

කෑ වුන ಬ್ರಾಮ කැඩිව්ව \

broken of itself

Absolute

කැඹි කැඩිලා

being broken of itself

Continuative

නැතිකැති breaking and breaking of itself

VERBALS.

First

කැඉඩනවා

breaking

Second

නාගෙනදදි

while breaking

Third

කැමුනුකකාට

නැඉඩන**ාකාව** when breaking

Fourth

when being broken after being broken

Fifth

හැසිනාම

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# Paradigm of the Second Conjugation.

# අදිනාවා draw or drag

# i. Principal parts.

1	2
er e	करदेव

# ii. Leading words.

Vol.	1.	ු <mark>2</mark>	<b>3</b>	4
	48	අදින	જા <b>ર</b> ુ	क्र <b>्</b> क्
Invol.	5 48	ල ආගදන ඉ	<b>7</b> ආදදිව්ව	8 ඇදුන

# iii. Moods and tenses, volitive.

### IMPERATIVE.

	sing.			pl.		
∤ Ist	form	98	draw	අදිව්	draw	
√2d	form	ඇදපිය	draw	ඇ ද පියව්	draw	
(3d	form	ಇಒ <b>್</b> ಆಂ	draw	<b>ආදපල</b> 0	draw	
4th	form	අදිනවා	draw	අදිනවාලා	draw	

পৃথি let us draw

INDICATIVE.

#### Present indefinite.

General affirmative අදිනවා } I, you, he, we, they—draw

# Present perfect.

අදිනනා he is drawing प्रवृहेक्स he is drawing

අදිනනාං they are drawing

# Present perfect.

අැගදදිං I have drawn

कार्ट्डि we have drawn

्षाद्ध he has drawn प्रद्यु they have drawn

### Past indefinite.

අැබදදමු we drew

General affirmative क्रहेड, र Relative क्रह्म

I, you, he, we, they-drew

# Past imperfect.

क्रद्र क्रद्रेह्र

कार्ट्डियां they were drawing

### Future.

क्ट्रेल्ट्र्ल्ट्, I shall draw

क्ट्रेल्क्ट्रेश we shall draw

අදිව් උඅදි අදිණු vou or he will draw දුඅදිත් අදිණු ලා

General affirmative අදිනවා ඇති you, he, they—will draw Relative අදිගනන් I, you, he, we, they—will draw

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Present.

අදිතන් though I, you, he, we, they—draw අදි-ගතාන්, ගෙන්හි if I, you, he, we, they—draw

#### Past.

අप्सर्ज though I, you, he, we, they—drew අप्ट्रं-६२, जं,-६५६० if I, you, he, we, they—drew

#### PERMISSIVE.

#### INFINITIVE.

අදින්ට i to draw

### PARTICIPLES.

Present	අදින	drawing
Past	<b>ष</b> ्द्व ष्ट्व	drawn
Absolute	करई <b>७</b> ३	having drawn
Continuative	कार कर्ट	drawing and drawing

#### VERBALS.

First	අ <sup>දි</sup> නටා	drawing
Second	අැදීම ඇදීම ඇළීම	the draught
Third	कर्दे	while drawing
Fourth	අදිනකොට	when drawing
Fifth	<b>අ</b> ෑද්ද <i>ෙ</i> කාට	when having drawn
Sixth	करहेंद्रज	after having drawn

iv. Moods and tenses, involitive.

### No IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

අැගදනනා it is drawing itself

General affirmative අගදනවා } it draws itself

Present perfect.

අදදිවට it has drawn itself

Past imperfect.

අ-දුනි it was drawing itself

General affirmative ඇදුනා } it drew itself

Future.

අංගද්වී අහදයි General affirmative ඇගදනවාඇති Relative ඇගදගනන්

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Present.

අැලදනන් though it draw itself ඇදෙ-නොත්,-නෝහිං if it draw itself

Past.

ඇඳුනන් though it drew itself ඇඳු-•නොන්,-නෝදිා if it drew itself

PERMISSIVE.

අෑදි-ච්චල්දං,-ච්චාවේ අෑදු-නාඉදං,-නුවේ } let it draw itself

INFINITIVE.

ক্তেক্সত to draw itself

PARTICIPLES.

Present প্তেক্ত drawing itself

Past প্তেক বিষয়ে drawn of itself

Absolute প্তেক having drawn itself

Continuative প্তেক্ত drawing and drawing itself

<sup>[</sup>a] The above are direct forms of the verb; that is, such as a person uses when in conversation with another person; if what has been then said be to be recited afterwards, there will generally be a modification of the verb; thus, if a man should say නෙට කොමසල් නෑ හා කාම්කාන, and it were repeated, the recited form would be ී ී කොමසල්නා හා නාම්කාවාය නාමකාවා. Rules for these modifications will be given in the Syntax.

The learner must observe that books are written with the recited forms.

#### VERBALS.

First	ඇගදනවා	drawing
Second	कर ६ देवें	while drawing itself
Third	ඇදෙනන සාව	when drawing itself
Fourth	ඇ දිනු කොට	when having drawn itself
Fifth	අදදිනාම	after having drawn itself

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### Formations,

The First principal part is the theme, or root, from which all the other parts are mediately or immediately formed.

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# Formation of the Second principal part.

The second principal part is formed from the first by changing the final syllable, and in some cases the preceding vowels.

### First change of the final Syllable.

FIRST CONJUGATION:—final  $\infty$  in dissyllables is changed into  $\mathbb{Q}$ ;  $\varphi$  with any other consonant is changed into  $\mathbb{Q}$ ; hyperdissyllables in  $\infty$  or  $\mathbb{Q}$  make  $\mathbb{Q}$ ; as

<b>න</b> බාර	ක්වූ
ව්ක	විකැ
<del>e</del> ce	එලළුැ
ಬಿರ <b>ೆ</b>	සාපෙව්
<u>ම</u> සව	එසෙවු

The SECOND PRINCIPAL PART is formed from the first by changing the final syllable, and in some cases the preceding vowels.

## I. Change of the final Syllable.

FIRST CONJUGATION. Final  $\varpi$  in dissyllables is changed into  $\mathfrak{J}$ ;  $\mathfrak{P}$  with any other consonant is changed into  $\mathfrak{J}$ ; hyperdissyllables in  $\varpi$  or  $\mathfrak{D}$  make  $\mathfrak{D}$   $\mathfrak{a}$ ; as

ක්ෂිය කිටු		<b>ಬಿ</b> ಆ <b>ದ</b>	සාපෙවු	
විත	ව්කැ	<b>ඔ</b> සව	එසෙවු	

[a] කරණවා, වශුරණවා, අතුරහචා, ු මතුරහචා, වපුරහචා, දිව්රහචා, කත:රහචා, විභාරහචා, වදුරහචා, ශුශුරහචා, උදුර හචා. පිගහචා, චිකුහභචා, කියහචා, පියහචා, ලියහචා, have two principal parts; as

	1			2
කර	කල කෙරෙ		දිවූර	දිවුල දිවුර <sub>ಒ</sub>
නා නා ර	ඎකොල නැක∿රෑ		ගු <b>ශුර</b>	නිහිර <b>ෑ</b> ගිහිරෑ
ව්චෘර	වි <b>වා</b> ල විවඳරඳ		උදුර	C\$G 9562
වඳුර	වදල වැද <b>ා</b> රු		පිහ	පිසා පිැු
වශුර	වගුල වැගුර ෑ		විකුන	චියායා වි <b>කු</b> දු
අතුර	අ <b>තු</b> ල ඇතුරෙ		නිය	ැකි අතිවී
වතුර	මතුල වැතු <b>ර</b> ැ	,	පිය	පි පිව්
ಶಿಜ್ಞರ	විජුල වැපුර <sub>්</sub>		ලිය	ලි <b>ල</b> ව

SECOND CONJUGATION. The final c is changed into e; also the last consonant is doubled, or e changed into e; as

ව්දු, ව්දූද; බිඳු, බිදෙ.

- 11. Change of the preceding Vowels in both conjugations.
- i. The first vowel, if primitive, is changed into its formative (see art. 12); as

ත නා	තැනු	පාග	ರ್ಜನ್
පනු	පැන්න	CE 6	<b>ඉ</b> දුරු.
ව්ලක	වැලකු	හේ.්ද	රේ දී

ii. In trisyllables the middle ⊜ is changed into ⊚; and middle \( \phi\) is changed into \( \phi\) before \( \phi\) \( \epsilon\); as

අවුන ඇමිනු සපය **ස**ැගෙවු

[b] කි ිනටා, විඕනටා, කොලිනවා, ඉඳවිනවා, ඉලාවිනවා, change උ into ූග; as

i 2 රේටු ශීචිස also දකිනටා makes 2 pr. part දි.ඛ දෙයකන

[c] අනුර, අවුල, උතුර, අකුල, උගුල, අවුශ්ස, ගසා>නුස්ස, retain the middle vowel 🖒 in the second principal part ; as

1 2 ঞ্জু**ঠ ক**্জুঠেম

but the five latter verbs sometimes change the C into 2 according to rule; as

1 2 ලුතුර ලුතුර

### Leading words.

The first leading word is the first principal part, and the fourth leading word is the second principal part.

The second and third leading words are formed from the first principal part by changing, in the first conjugation, quinto quantity and que; in the second, e into quantity and que; in the third leading word the vowel quinto que); as

		1	2	3
i.	Conj.	දා:කි	<b>ක</b> ඕ <b>න</b>	
ii.	Conj.	<b>୍ ୫</b> ଟିପ୍ର <b>୧</b> ୯ ଧ୍ର	<b>ශි</b> ින අදින	<b>ශි</b> වපු අං <b>ද</b> ු

The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth leading words are formed from the fourth (that is from the 2d. pr. part) by changing final ⊜7 of the first conjugation, and final ♥ of the second (dropping one of the double consonants) into ፩, ৩, ৩, 0, and cơ; as

i.	Conj.	4 සාැඩූ	5 කෑඩි	6 කැබෙමු <b>න</b>	7 කැඩ්වව	8 කැඩුන
ii.	Conj.	कर देव	අදදි	क्राज्य	<b>අ</b> ැදිච්ච	ඇදුන

Formation of the rest from the eight leading words.

The other words are formed from the leading words thus;

- Ist. All of the Volitive voice that have න or ඤ in their termination come from the second leading word නමන or අදින.
- 2d. All that have ප in their termination come from the third leading word කාමාපු or ඇඳපු.
- 3d. Those volitives that have neither so nor છ in their termination; if they are of the first conjugation and have a formative vowel in the first syllable, or if they are of the second conjugation and double their consonant, are from the fourth leading word කારો or વાર્કેલ.
- 4th. The remaining volitives are from the first leading word en a or প্র.
- 5th. All that have එන in their termination are from the sixth leading word කාශේෂන or ඇගදන.
- 6th. All that have ව in their termination are from the seventh leading word කැම්ව or ඇදිව.
- 7th. All that have ్రా in their termination are from the eighth leading word జుబ్బేకా or ఇబ్బేకా.
  - 8th. The rest are from the fifth ਲਾਈ or ਥਾਵੇ.

It must be observed that if any leading word of a verb be irregular, the words derived from it follow its irregularity; and that if a leading word be wanting, all those that would be derived from it are wanting too.

### Deponent, Reponent, and Common Verbs.

Some verbs have an involitive but no volitive voice; as වැගටහාට fall: these may be called *Deponents*. Some in the volitive form have an involitive signification; as වරණට being out of season: these may be called *Reponents*. And some have in the volitive form both significations; as පායනටා clear [ground], also clear up or become fine; these may be called *Common Verbs*. Reponent verbs have five Leading words.

### Paradigm of a Deponent.

වැබෙ**පා**වා fall

i. Principal parts.

1 වැවී

### ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4
වැපි	වෑඉටන	<b>වැ</b> විච්ච	වැටුන

#### iii. Moods and Tenses.

#### IMPERATIVE.

වැටිස වැටිසං වැබවනවා	fall	වැවෙවී වැටියුව් වැටියලලා <b>ව</b> ැවරනවාලා	fall
	වැටෙමු	let us fall	

INDICATIVE.

### Present indefinite.

General affirmative වැගටණවා Relative වැගටණනත් I, you, he, we, they—fall

# Present imperfect.

වැවෙනනා he is falling වැවෙනනා they are falling

### Present perfect.

වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට වැතිවෙට

### Past indefinite.

General affirmative වා බුනා I, you, he, we, they—fell Relative වැටුනේ I

# Past imperfect.

වැරිව්ව බෑු මිව්දෑ වැටුණි වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු වැටුණු

### Future,

වැරටිකුකු I shall fall වැරෙටිකුකුමු we shall fall

වෑරෙව් වැරෙවින් you or they will fall වැරෙවින් you or they will fall

ફાજ્ઞેસ્ટ્ર he will fall દાજઞેસ્ટ્રાજી they will fall

General affirmative වැරිනව ඇති you, he, they—will fall Relative වැවෙන 1, you, he, we, they—will fall

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present {වැවෙනන් though I, you, he, we, they—fall වැවෙ-ගතාත්,-ගන්හි if I, you, he, we, they—fall

Past { වැවුනත් though I, you, he, we, they—fell වැවු-ඉනාත්,-ඉනාතිං if I, you, he, we, they—fell

#### PERMISSIVE.

වැටු-අටුඉදං,-නාවේ let him වැටි-චවාදෙං,-මාවේ fall වැටිනාවෙන් let them fall

### INFINITIVE.

වැටෙන්ට to fall

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present වැබෙන falling

Past වැටුන fallen

Absolute වැටි having fallen

Continuative වැට් වැට් falling and falling

### VERBALS.

First වැබෙනවා the falling

Second වැටුව වැටීව වැටිලලු } the falling

Third	වැවෙදදී	while falling
Fourth	වැවෙනකොට	when falling
Fifth	වෑවුනු ඛණාව <b>)</b> වැති <del>වර්ග</del> ෙන්	when having fallen
Sixth	වෑටුනාව ,	'after having fallen

# Reponent.

# Exemplar වරණවා be out of season

i. Principal parts.

1 2 2064 Octor

ii. Leading words.

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

 වර ං
 වරණ
 වනපු
 වර විච
 වැරු

iii. Moods and Tenses.

No IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative වරණටා Relative වර නහන් } it is becoming out of season

<sup>[1]</sup> This word itself is out of use; but others in use are formed from it.

Present imperfect.

වර නතා it is going out of season

Present perfect.

වරායි වරවා it is gone out of season

Past indefinite.

General affirmative වර්වේ it is out of season Relative වර්වේ i

Future.

වණවි

වරයි it will be out of season

වරණවා අංගි

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

වරතත් though it be out of season වර-තෞත්,-තෝතිං if it be out of season

Past.

වುರುවನ though it were out of season වುರು-೧೯೨೨ನೆ,-೧೯೨೩ನಂ {if it were out of season

#### PERMISSIVE.

වරදෙද	`
වරච්චාදර	1
වණපුදෙං	
Didreço	(
වරච්චාවයි	1
වැරුවාවේ	-

let it be out of season

#### INFINITIVE.

_		
20	න්ව	
$\sim$	010	

to be out of season

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present	වරණ	
	වණය )	

being out of season

Past Soft

having been out of season

Absolute

වරාලා

having gone out of season

### VERBALS.

First	වර 🖛 වා	being out of season
Second	වැරුම <b>}</b> වැරීම වැරීලල <b>}</b>	the being out of season
Third	ଅଟ୍ରେ	while it was out of seaso

Fourth වරච්චකකාට when it goes out of season

Fifth වැරූලකාට when it was out of season

Sixth වැරුවාම after having gone out of season

# 46

A common verb is conjugated like a volitive verb or like a reponent verb according as it is taken in a volitive or an involitive sense. The leading Tenses of the common verb පායනවා are

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

 පාශ
 ජාශන
 පාශාපු
 පාශච්ච
 පැමූ

### 47

### Formation of the Causative Voice.

The first principal part causative is formed in verbs of the first conjugation by adding  $\odot$  to the first principal part volitive; as

Volitive 1st pr. part කාඛ Causative 1st pr. part කාඛව.

In verbs of the second conjugation the first principal part causative is formed from the second principal part volitive by adding  $\Im$ , restoring the primitive vowel of the first principal part; as

Volitive 2d pr. part { రాడ్లా Causative 1st. pr. part { రాడ్లా ని

To form the Causative of a Deponent—suppose it to have a Volitive theme, and then form its Causative by the above rules; thus කරගරණවා: its supposed Volitive would be කරණවා: whence

Volitive 1st pr. part හර Causative 1st. pr. ගරට.

#### 48

Verbs with monosyllable themes are conjugated with some peculiarities: they are those which follow.

- 4	foil	
1 ක-නවා	ියේ 7 නා-නවා	13 ගද-නවා
2 ද-නාවා	8 පා-නවා	14 ගර-නැවා
3 ය-නටා	9 බං-නවා	15 බො-නවා
4 ලංනවා	10 දිය-නවා ම හා-නවා	16 ගන්-නවා
5 ව-නවා	11 താ-ക്കാ	17 දන්-නවා
රි ගා <b>-භා</b> වා	12 ජංණවා	18 ඉන් <b>-හ</b> වා

The theme (that is the first principal part) of each of these is the syllable which precedes కారు; as ను, ఇ, &c; ను, కాన, &c.; ఆ, నాం, &c.; అంతో, &c.

The Invelitive (when there is one) is formed from the second principal part of the Causative voice.

කපාවා eat

i. Principal parts.

1 2 20 2010

# ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	.5	6 ,	7	8
<b>ස</b> ව	30,40	කාපූ	क्यात	කැවී	කෑගවන	කැතිවම	කැවූණ

### iii. Moods and Tenses Volitive.

#### IMPERATIVE.

sing. pl. .
කා කාවිය කාපියව් කාපියව් කාපලලා කොටාලා

# INDICATIVE.

### Present indefinite.

General affirmative කනවා } I, you, he, we, they—eat

### Present imperfect.

කාණනා he is eating නෙනෙනා they are eating

# Present perfect.

කාලි he has eaten කාලුදැලා } they have manger aten

### Past indefinite.

කැවෙමු we ate

General affirmative and of I, you, he, we, they—ate

#### ETYMOLOGY.

# Past imperfect.

#### Future,

න සැකැත, නා සතුකුට I shall eat නා සතුකුටු we shall eat කාවේ කාම you or he will eat සා ජා they will eat සා පදා ල ර

General affirmative සාම්පාවා ඇති Relative සාම්පාන් you, he, they—will eat

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කතන් කතෝතිං කතෝතිං කාවන් කැවන්

### PERMISSIVE.

කාංගු-ගදං or වාවේ let him eat කාලාවෙන් let them eat

INFINITIVE.

නාණ්ට to eat

# PARTICIPLES.

Present	කපා	eating
Past	සා ජූ නා ර	eaten
Absolute	නා <b>ා</b> නාලා	having eaten
Continuative	න <b>සා</b> නම් <b>න්</b>	eating and eating

### VERBALS.

First	<i>ක</i> ජාවා	eating .
Second	ಹುಸಿತಿ	eating
Third	කඅදී	while eating
Fourth	කනාබකාබ	when eaten
Fifth	කා ගතාට	when having eaten
Sixth	කාඩාම	after having eaten

# iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

# No IMPERATIVE.

# INDICATIVE.

### Present.

General	Imperfect affirmative Relative	කැවේනනා කැවේනදා කැවේනන්	it is getting eaten
	Perfect	කැව් <b>වට</b> කැව්ම්ව්	it has been eaten

#### Past.

Imperfect කැවුනි

it was being eaten

General affirmative සාැවූනා Relative සොවූනේ

it has been eaten

Future.

Indefinite සාවේචි සැවෙසි

General affirmative කැවෙනවා ඇති. Relative කැවෙන**නන්**  it will be eaten

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

**ක**ැගවනන්

though it be eaten

සා ගචිතොත් } සා ගචිතෝතිං ∫ if it be eaten

PERMISSIVE.

සාංචිච්චලද නාංචු නු ඉද නාංචු නු ඉද ඉ

let it be eaten

කෑව්**ව**විාවේ ( සැවුනාවේ )

INFINITIVE.

කැවෙන්ට

to be eaten

PARTICIPLES.

Present

**සා**ැගවනා

being eaten

Past

eaten

Absolute		having been eaten
Continuative	නැවි කැවී ·	being eaten and eaten

#### VERBALS.

First කැම්විසි while being eaten
Second කාම් නොකාට when being eaten
Third කැමුනුකොට when having been eaten
Fourth කැමුනාට after having been eaten

දනවා burn

i. Principal parts.

1 2 **૬** ૧૫

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 .4 5 ç çes çg çe ç

iii. Moods and Tenses.

### No IMPERATIVE.

### INDICATIVE.

Past indefinite.

General affirmative දනවා } Relative දගනන් } Present imperfect.

ද භානා

it is burning

Present perfect.

ද,පි දුම්චි

it has been burnt

Past indefinite.

General affirmative Relative දෙයවා } දෙයවේ }

it was burnt

Future,

දැව්

දයි දෙපාවා ඇති it will be burnt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

දහන්

though it be burnt

දගනාත් } දගන්තිං}

if it be burnt

Past.

දෙවන්

though it be burnt

දෙශබෞත් } දෙශබෝහිං }

if it be burnt

### PERMISSIVE.

දෙලඳාං දෙවරුදෙං දෙපලදං දෙතදං දෙවරාගට් දෙපහාවේ

#### INFINITIVE.

දන්ට to be burnt

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present continuative continuative burning burn

#### VERBALS.

First දනවා burning දැවම **ද**ුවීම දෑවීලල Second burning Third द्व while burning Fourth දනකොට when burning Fifth ද්යගණාට when having been burnt Sixth Grans after having been burnt සනවා go

### i. Principal parts.

1 2 ය පල ගොස් හිය

### ii. Leading words.

4 1 2 3 ය සන Volitives පල පලචච **ග**ොස් 8 5 6 සැගවනා **යැව්චච** යැවුන Involitives යැව්

### IMPERATIVE,

 sing.
 pl.

 සට
 සට

 පල
 පලයට්

 පලයල
 පලයලල

 සනවා
 යනවාලා

සමු let us go

### INDICATIVE.

### Present indefinite.

General affirmative සහවා } I, you, he, we, they—go Relative සහන් }

### Present imperfect.

සනනා he is going සනනා they are going

### Present perfect.

නිගසර I am gone / නිගසමු we are gone පලච්ච he is gone පලබඩව 3 they are gone

### Past indefinite.

General affirmative සිය } I, you, he, we, they—went

### Past imperfect.

හිසා he was going හිගස**්**. they were going

### Future.

හ කැසැ I shall go ස කැසැමු we shall go සාවි සම he will go සාවිත් they will go සපදිැ

General affirmative සහවා ඇති } you, he, they will go

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { සහන් though I, you, he, we, they—go සහන් සහන්හිං} if I, you, he, we, they—go

Past { නියන් though I, you, he, we, they—went නිගයාත් or පලබචවා ග් හිතයාත් or පලබචවා ගි I, you, he, we, they—went

#### PERMISSIVE.

sing.

pl.

නිය ඉදං or නියාවේ පලච්චාදෙං or පලචචාඛේ let him go පලච්චාබේන් let them go

### INFINITIVE.

සන්ට to go

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present සහ going

Past { නිය gone

Absolute නිහිර නොහිර නොහිර නොහිර නොහිර

Continuative භාග මෙන් going and going

#### VERBALS.

The Involitive is regular from the causative.

ලනාවා put

i. Principal parts.

1 2 e e

ii. Leading words.

### iii. Moods and Tenses.

#### IMPERATIVE,

sing.			<i>pl.</i> ලව්	
ලාපිය ලාපං ලාපාවා	put		ලාපියව් ලාප <b>ල</b> ලා ලන <b>වා</b> ලා	put
	ලමු	let us put	0 0	
4		<b>V</b>		

# INDICATIVE.

# Present indefinite.

General affirmative Relative	ලනවා } ලානන්∫	I, you, he, we, they-put
---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------

# Present imperfect.

్రామాన్లు he is putting	නාජාර they are putting	y -
-------------------------	------------------------	-----

# Present perfect.

6230	I have put		ලා පුම් ලැම්	we have put
ලායිද්ය ලාපු :	he has put	-	ලංසු ද සැ	30 they have put

# Past indefinite.

	ලංගවමු	we put
General	affirmative ලෑටා } Relative ලෑවේ }	I, you, he, we, they-put
ભ્યક્ર ભ્યક્ષ	he was putting	. <sup>ભ્ર</sup> ુ they were putting

# Future.

(೧ ಜದೇಜನೆ ೦ (೧ ಜದೇಜನೆ	I shall put		<u>රිගප්පේ</u> ටි	we shall put
ලාවී ලාබී	he will put	• •	ලා වින් ලන් ලෘදැැලා	they will put

General affirmative ලනවා ඇයි you, he, they—will put Relative ලෙනන් you, he, they—will put

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

Past {ලැවන් though I, you, he, we, they—have put ලැවෙන් if I, you, he, we, they—have put

#### PERMISSIVE,

#### INFINITIVE.

### PARTICIPLES.

#### VERBALS.

First	ුල <b>හ</b> ටිා ලැබ .	putting
Second	୯୯	while he was putting
Third	ලනාකාව	when he was putting
Fourth	ලැගකා ට	when it was put
Fifth	ලැවාම	after it was put

# iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

# No IMPERATIVE.

### INDICATIVE.

### Present imperfect.

General	affirmative Relative	ලැගවනනා ල ගවනවා ලැගවගනන්		it is being p	ut
---------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	--	---------------	----

### Perfect.

ලැවීවට it has been put

### Past imperfect.

General affirmative ලැබුණා } it was being put
Relative ලැබුණෝ } it was put

#### Future.

#### INDEFINITE.

General affirmative ලැබෙවිවී Relative ලැබෙවනටා ඇති දැබෙවනෙන්

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Present.

ලැබවතත් though it be put ලැබවනොත් ලැබවනෝතිං if it be put

#### PERMISSIVE.

ලැව්ච්චබද්ර ලැවුනාගද්ර ලැවුනාගේර ලැවුනාගව්ර ලැවුනාගව්ර

### INFINITIVE.

ලැබෙන්ට to be put

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present Crods being put

Past {@3.50 having been put

Absolute	{ලෑවී {ලෑවිලා	put
Continuative	් ලෑව් ලෑවී } ලෑගවමින්	being put and put

### VERBALS.

First	ලෑබවඅදි		
Second	ලෑ ඉට න ඉකාව		
Third	ලෑ විවිට නොව ලෑ විවිට නොව		
Fourth	ලැවුණාම *		

#### වනවා cause to become

The volitive voice of the verb වනවා is not used alone; but it is added to verbs, as we have seen, to form the Causative voice; its involitive voice වනවා to cause ourselves to be, to become, to be, is of very frequent use.

#### වෙනවා become

# Leading words.

1	2	3	•	4
වි	ඉච <b>න</b> .	ø වච <b>ච</b>		වුහ or උභ

# Moods and tenses.

#### IMPERATIVE.

sing.		pl.	
<b>වේ</b> ය	- 18	වේ වේ	
<b>වේ</b> සර	become	. බව <b>යල</b> ලා	become
ගවනවා		ී ූ ූ ි වේ නවාලා	102 7
	වෙමු 1	et us become	

#### INDICATIVE.

# Present indefinite.

General affirmative වෙනවා Relative වෙනනා } I, you, he, we, they—become

# Present Imperfect.

ඉවුණකා වේදෙල්	he is becoming	වේණණ they are becoming
වෙන <b>ව</b> වං වූනෙං	I am become	රව්වේව්ව් we are become දිනෙනවු
බෙච්ච බෙච්ච ද ෟ	he is become	ත්වනුවාරී ගුරුවාර they are become

#### Past indefinite.

General affirmative වුනා } I, you, he, we, they—become

### Past imperfect.

වුණි වුනුදැද he was becoming වුනුදැලා වුනුදැද

### Future.

වෙඤ්ඤා I shall become වෙඤ්ඤාමු we shall become

General affirmative වෙනවා ඇති you,he,we,they—willbecome Relative වෙනෙන් I, you,he,we, they—will become

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### PERMISSIVE.

### INFINITIVE.

වෙන්ට	to become

# PARTICIPLES.

Present	බව <b>න</b>	becoming
Past	<b>≶ වූ</b> න } ඉවචව	become

Absolute	වෙලා	having become
Continuative	වේ වෙචි වෙමින්	becoming and becoming

#### VERBALS.

First වෙනවා
Second වීම
Third වෙනු කොට
Fourth වෙනු කොට
වෙනු කොට
වෙනු කොට
වෙනු කොට
වෙනු කොට

ලවනවා is much used in conjunction with the root of a noun to form a verb in the involitive voice, as, අපුවෙනවා become seized; and in this case the corresponding volitive voice is formed by the same root joined to කරණවා, as අපුහරණවා seize.

සානවා plough

i. Principal parts.

1 . 2 නා නා

# ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ශා කාණ ශාපි ශා කැව් කැබ්ණ ශාච්චා කැමුණ

### iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

### IMPERATIVE.

 sing.
 pl.

 හා
 හාවි

 හාපිය
 හාපියව්

 හාපර
 සාපලලා

 හා නාවාලා
 භානාවාලා

තාමු let us plough

#### INDICATIVE.

# Present indefinite.

General affirmative කා නවා Relative කානෙන් I, you, he, we, they—plough

# Present imperfect.

sing. pl. නා භාතා he is ploughing සා භාතා they are ploughing

### Present perfect.

කාපිං I have ploughed සාපිමු we have ploughed සාපිමු we have ploughed සාපිමු they have ploughed සාපූදාලා they have ploughed

### Past indefinite.

තැරවමු we ploughed

# Past imperfect.

బాది బాధా he was ploughing జాధాలు they were ploughing

#### Future.

හා කැත. I shall plough ගා කැතදමු we shall plough

තාවී හා ිත් හොකි you or he will plough හා ≄ඳ \ හා නැඹලා

General affirmative ශානවාඇති } you, he, they—will plough

### SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { සා කත් though I, you, he, we, they—plough හාගන්හිං if 1, you, he, we, they—plough

Past { කෑබන් though I, you, he, we, they—ploughed කෑගවාන් if I, you, he, we, they—ploughed

# PERMISSIVE.

හාපු-ඉදං or වාඉච් let him හැ-ඉදං or චාඉච් let him	plough 800	පුවාඉවත් } පවාඉවත් \$	let them plough
@K-0120 01 01010		2000,000	P

# INFINITIVE.

ගාන්ට .	to plough
---------	-----------

# PARTICIPLES.

Present	<b>ගා</b> හ	ploughing
Past	<b>{ ୪୬</b> ଅ <b>{</b> ୪୬୯	ploughed
Absolute 1	∫ <b>හා</b> ලා	having ploughed
Continuative	{ හා හා { හාමින්	ploughing and ploughing

### VERBALS.

BALS.		e e ger i pominio legicale.
First	ගානවා	ploughing
Second	( ශීප හෙදම හෙදමුම	ploughing
Third	භාදදී	while ploughing
Fourth	• <b>ශා</b> නාංකාව	when ploughing
Fifth	ໝະ <i>໑</i> ∞າວ	when having ploughed
Sixth	ຜາເ <b>ວ</b> າ ອ	after having ploughed

### iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative කාලවනනා කාලදනවා Relative කාලවානන්

Perfect.

කැවිච්ච } it has been ploughed

Past imperfect.

සැවුනි it was being ploughed

Past indefinite.

General affirmative සැඳිනා } it was ploughed

Future.

ශාරව්ව් General affirmative සැරවයි සාරවණවාඇති Relative සාගවගයන්

### SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present

**කැ**වෙන**න්** 

though it be ploughed

ශාවෙවනාන් කාවෙනෝනිං

if it be ploughed

PERMISSIVE.

හා විච්ච ඉදර හා විච්චා ඉච්

let it be ploughed

හැවුනි ෙං හැවුණා බව්

INFINITIVE.

හැවෙන්ව

to be ploughed

PARTICIPLES.

Present

හඳගවන

being ploughed

Past

{ ක්√වුන { ක√වචච

being ploughed

Absolute

හෙරවී හැවලා

having been ploughed

Continuative

{ තැවිගැවී | කැවෙමින් being ploughed and ploughed

VERBALS.

First

හැගවදදි

while ploughing

Second

නැගවණානොට when ploughing.

Third සංවේචවා සාවේ when having ploughed
Fourth සංවේචවා after having ploughed

නානටා, නානවා, පානචා, බානවා, ටාන€ා are conjugated like කානවා.

එනවා come

i. Principal parts.

1 2 ම ආ ඇවින් වර

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ප පහ — ආ පවි පගටන පව්වට පවුන ඇවිත් වර

iii, Moods and tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing. pl. මව් වර වගරව් වගර ලලා ජනවා ජනවාලා

ಅವಿ let us come

#### INDICATIVE.

to be full too

### Present indefinite.

General affirmative එනවා Relative මගනන් } I, you, he, we, they--come

# Present imperfect.

త తాకాం he is coming ఆ కాకాం they are coming

# Present perfect.

අත I am come අව we are come ආයි he is come ආයි they are come

### Past indefinite.

ආවෙමු we come

General affirmative ආදිට } I, you, he, we, they—came

## Past imperfect.

### Future.

ජ සකුසැමු We shall come ජ සකුසැමු we shall come ජීවීන් පයි පයි පයි

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

එතත් though he come

පලනාත් පලන්ති

ආවන් though he came

ආගටාල් ආගටාහිං if he came

#### PERMISSIVE.

ආවදට let him come ආවාවේ let them come

#### INFINITIVE.

ජන්ට to come

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present es coming

Past come

Absolute

ব্যুটিগাঁ
ক্টেগাঁড়
ক্টেইকা

ক্টেইকা
ক্টেইড়েড্

Continuative අවත් ඇවිත් coming and coming

# VERBALS.

First ජනවා coming

Second	\ ජවලල ඊට පවලල	coming
Third	•ବ୍ୟ	while coming
Fourth	<b>එ</b> න නොට	when coming
Fifth	ආලනාව	when having come
Sixth	ආවාම	after having come

The Involitive is regularly formed from the Causative.

ii. Leading words.

1

ඉද

$$f 1 \ \ \, 2 \ \ \, 3 \ \ \, 4 \ \ \, 5 \ \ \, 6 \ \ \, 7 \ \ \, \, 8$$
 ගද ගදහා දිපි දුන් ගද්වී දෙගටන ගදවීවට දෙවුන

# iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

#### IMPERATIVE.

# INDICATIVE. BUT BUTTER

# Present indefinite.

General affirmative ගළනමා } I, you, he, we, they—give

# Present imperfect.

ලදහනා he is giving දෙනනා they are giving

### Present persect.

දීම he has given දීම we have given දීම he has given දීමූ they have given

### Past indefinite,

General affirmative දූනනා } I, you, he, we, they—gave

# Past imperfect.

ইন্ত্ৰ he was giving হল্পত্ৰ they were giving

### Future.

 General affirmative දෙනවාඇති } you, he, they,—will give

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

ඉදහන් though I, you, he, we, they—give ගදගෙනන් if I, you, he, we, they—give දූහනත් though I, you, he,we,they—gave දූගනනාත් if I, you, he, we, they—gave දූගනනාත්

#### PERMISSIVE.

sing.		pl.	
දිපු-ඉදං-or වාවේ දුන් ඉදං-or නාම	d let him give	දීපු <b>වා</b> ාව <b>න්</b> දුනනාගවත්	let them give
Infinitive.			
	<u>ගදන්ට්</u>	to give	

# PARTICIPLES.

Present	ඉ <b>ද්දා</b>	giving
Past	{ දිවු දින්	gave
Absolute	\ <del>\</del> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	having given
Continuative	\ දිදී { ඉදම්න්	giving and giving

#### VERBALS.

ලෙනවා giving First 89 Second giving ිදුව<u>ිලල</u> ଦଟ୍*ବ*ଞ୍ଜି while giving Third ලේ නොකොට් මේ when giving Fourth Fifth දූ ජා්ග කාට when having given after having given Sixth දුනනාම

### iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

#### INDICATIVE.

# Present imperfect.

General affirmative ඉදගවනනා Relative ඉදගවනනා Perfect ඉදගිවන it has been given

### Past imperfect.

ලදවුණ it was being given General affirmative ඉදවුනා Relative ඉදවුනේ it was given

### Future.

### INDEFINITE.

ඉද්වේපි දෙවෙයි General affirmative ඉද්ගවනාවාදැකි Relative ඉද්ගවගනන්

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

දෙවෙනත් though it be given දෙවෙනෙන් if it be given දෙවෙනෙන්හිං

MAIL TAIL

### PERMISSIVE.

ශ්දව්**වට**ාද්ර ශ්දවුනාශ්දර ශ්දව්චචාරට් (let it be given ශ්දව්නාශව් )

### INFINITIVE.

දෙවෙන්ට to be given

### PARTICIPLES.

Present ඉදගටන being given

Past : ඉදිවින been given

Absolute රෙදීව් having been given

Continuative ඉදව් ඉදව් being given and given

### VERBALS.

First දෙවෙදි while being given

Second ඉදුවෙනුකොට when being given

Third දෙවුණුකොට when having been given

Fourth ඉදවුනාම after having been given

# ගරණවා is conjugated like ඉදනවා

බොහාචා drink

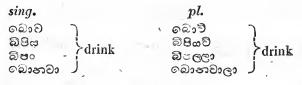
i. Principal parts.

ii. Leading words.

1 **2** 3 **4** 5 6 **7 5** බො බොහා බියි බි ගපුරි ඉපුරවුන ඉපදිච්ච ඉපමුන

iii, Moods and Tenses volitive.

#### IMPERATIVE.



ବର୍ତ୍ତ let us drink

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ඉබානටා Relative ඉබාහෙන් I, he, we, they—drink

Present imperfect.

බොළානා he is drinking බොනනං they are drinking

ETYMOLOGY.

# Present perfect.

sing.

pl.

බිං බ්පිං

I have drunk

බ්බ we have drunk

he has drunk

විසුදූූූලා they have drunk

Past indefinite.

කිවෙමු we drank

General affirmative බ්වා I, you, we, they—drank Relative බ්බේ

# Past imperfect.

he was drinking ವಿ ಈ

බදුූලා they were drinking

# Future.

ඉති යකුණය<sub>ු</sub> 1 shall drink ඉතා සැලු ල

බൊඤඤවු we shall drink

you, he—will drink බෝවිත් } you, t බොත් බොදෙඳලා drink you, they-will

General affirmative බොනවාඇති vou, he, they-will drink . Relative බොතෙන්

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

, බොතන් though I, you, he, we, they—drink if I, you, he, we, they—drink **බ**බාහොත් **බ**බා බන වී ති

බ්වත් though I, you, he, we, they—drank බ්වොත් බ්බට්හිට if I, you, he, we, they—drank

#### PRIMITIVE.

sing. pl. ' බීපු-ඉදo- or වාමේ let him drink බීපු දිවෙන් let them drink

### INFINITIVE.

### බෞන්ට to drink

#### PARTICIPLES.

Present මබාන drinking

Past බ්වූ drunk

Absolute බ් having drunk

Continuative බබ drinking and drinking

#### VERBALS.

First වෙනවා drinking
Second බ්වුව drinking
බවල drinking
Third වෙනදී while drinking
Fourth වෙනවානව when drinking

Fifth ම්වූකොට when having drunk

Sixth බ්වූවාම after having drunk

iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

No IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative ලෙනවනවා } it is drinking in Relative ලෙනවනනන් }

Perfect ଜଅତିତ it has drunk in

Past imperfect.

ගපවුණි · it was drinking in

General affirmative ඉපවුනා Relative ඉපවුනේ it drank in

Fature.

INDEFINITE.

General affirmative ඉපවෙයි නෙවෙනවැඳැනි Relative ඉපවෙනපාත්

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ලපාවනන් though it drink in

ලපවෙනතාත් ඉපවෙනතාහිං if it drink in

PERMISSIVE.

ඉපම්**චච**ාද• ඉපමුනාඉද• ඉපම්€චා∋ච ∫let it drink in ඉපච්නාාඛච්

INFINITIVE.

වෙන්ට to drink in

PARTICIPLES.

Present මෙමටන drinking in

Past පෙව්න · drunk in

Absolute ගපව් having drunk in

Continuative පෙව් පෙව් drinking and drinking in පෙටෙමන්

VERBALS.

First නෙවෙදි while drinking in

Second පොටනාකොට when drinking in

Third වෙනුණුබනාට when having drunken in Fourth වෙනුනාට after having drunken in ගණනටා take

i. Principal parts.

1 2 ශ • ශත් ශතත

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3. 4 ගණන — හස් ග -ගණ ගප්තු

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

 sing.
 pl.

 අරග
 අරගව්

 ගනු
 ශනිව්

 කනිං
 take
 ගනිලෙං

 අරගං
 අරගලා

 කනනවා
 ගනනවා

ශෙනිමු අරගමු let us take

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ශානනවා Relative ශානනන් I, he, we, they—take

### Present imperfect.

sing. he is taking **ത**ാ∂ു പ

pl.ගනනං they are taking

Present perfect,

නෙහිං I have taken

නතිම we have taken

Past indefinite.

ගඉතුතමු we took

General affirmative කතතා I, you, he, we, they-to-k Relative

Past imperfect.

මාලා තන්ද he was taking

ශත්තු ශත්දාලා they were taking

Fature.

හරුණු හරුණු

නෙඤාමු we shall take

ගණිවී ගණිකි හතිකි හතික් ගතින් ගතින් හතික් හතික් හතික් හතික් හතික්

General affirmative ගනනවාඇති you, he, they—will take Relative sass I, you, he, we, they—will take

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Present.

ගනිතත් ,though I, you, he, we, they—take ගනිතොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—take ගනිතෝත් ි

#### PERMISSIVE.

sing. pl. ශත්-ඉ<a href="co-or භාවේ" let him take ශතතාමෙන් let them take භතතාමෙන් let them take භතතාමෙන් let them take

#### Past.

ශතතත් though I, you, he, we, they—took ශතතාත් ශතතාර්තිං if I, you, he, we, they—took

### INFINITIVE.

ගෙන්ට . to take

### PARTICIPLES.

Present	ගනන	taking
Past	( <b>ශ</b> ත් ( ශතත ( ශත්තු	taken
Absolute	) අරන් } අරනන	having taken

Continuative ( අරං අරං අරගත අරගත taking and taking හන්මන්

#### VERBALS.

First ගුනානවා taking ගැන්ම ගැනුම Second taking ගැණීම හැනිලල ( ගණඅදී Third while taking € අරගඅදී ( අරගනනා කාට when taking Fourth 🕽 ගුනානු කොට ( ග**ත්**කොට **කතන ඉක**ෘච when having taken Fifth ( හන් භූඛකාව Sixth after having taken ගතතාම

දනනවා know

i. Principal parts.

्र दक्षे • —

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 දන් දනන — – දැනි දැනෙන දැනිවා දැනුන

### iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative අනනටා Relative අගනත් I, you, he, we, they—know

Present imperfect.

දනනා he is knowing

Present perfect.

్రామం I am aware of ్రామ్ we are aware of

#### Future.

දෙනින් දෙනිව් you, he—will know දෙනිව you, he—will know දෙනිවේන් you, they—will know දෙනිවෙතුව

General affirmative දනනටාඇති you, he, they—will know Relative දනනටා I, you, he, we, they—will know

SUBJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

අනිතන් though I, you, he, we, they—know අජිතන්ත් if I, you, he, we, they—know අනිතන්ති

PARTICIPLES.

Present දනන knowing

Absolute ্বজে having known

Continuative දැන දැන knowing and knowing

VERBALS.

First දනනවා knowing

Second දිස්තුම knowing

Third .....

Fourth දනනානාට when knowing

The involitive voice is regularly formed from the leading words.

ඉ හනවා

i. Principal parts.

sit, be.

1 **ූ** ඉ**න්** උන්

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ඉන් ඉනන — උන් ඉනැටි ඉනැබවන ඉනැව්වට ඉනැවුන

### iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

#### IMPERATIVE,



aka let us sit

INDICATIVE.

### Present indefinite.

General affirmative ඉණනවා Relative ඉතෙන් I, you, we, they—sit

### Present imperfect.

ඉහනා ඉද්දෙයල් he is sitting ్థానానాం they are sitting

### Present perfect.

ලහිං I have sitten

්රණිවූ we have sitten

### Past indefinite,

General affirmative උනනා Relative ලබන් I, you, he, we, they—sit

# Past imperfect.

රනි he was sitting උන්නු they were sitting උන්නුදෑ ලන්නුදෑලා

#### Future.

कुल्ब्ह्यू कुल्ब्ह्यू ु च्या we shall sit

ඉදියි ඉදියි ඉදියි

you, he-will sit

ඉදින් ඉදිනින් ඉදුදැලා

you, they-will sit

General affirmative ඉදානවාඇති you, he, they—will sit Relative ඉවනත් I, you, he, we, they—will sit

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

• ඉඳිනන් ,

though I, you, he, we, they-sit

ඉඳිගතාත් ඉඳිගතාරිං

if I, you, he, we, they-sit

උනන**ත්** 

though I, you, he, we, they-sat

උගණනාත් උගණනාත්

if I, you, he, we, they-sat

### PERMISSIVE.

sing.

උන්-ඉදo- or උන්ණුඉදo let him sit උනනාඉව

pl.

උන්දෙලලා or උන්නුඉද්ලලා let them sit උනනාඉවත්

INFINITIVE.

್ಥ ಕ್ರಾ

to sit

### PARTICIPLES.

Present	ඉ.හන	sitting
Past	උන්	sat
Absolute	ි ඉඳ ඉඳලා	having sitten
Continuative	ඉඳ ඉ <b>ඳ</b> ඉඳිමින්	sitting and sitting

#### VERBALS.

First	ඉහනවා	sitting
Second	ଟ୍ନ ନ୍ଦ୍ରି ව ବୃକ୍କ ව	sitting
Third	ૄ <del>૾ૼ</del> ૡૼૺૺ૾	while sitting
Fourth	ඉනහානොට	when sitting
Fifth	උභ්කොට	when having sitten
Sixth	උනනාව	after having sitten

### RECIPROCAL VOICE.

The Reciprocal voice is formed by the Absolute contracted Participle, as කබා compounded with ගණනවා.

Reciprocal Imperative කාමාග	break and take
Indicative present සාභාන නනව	I, you, he, we, they— break and take

past නාමානතනා I, you, he, we, they—broke and took

# VERBS IRREGULAR, WITH HYPERMONOSYLLABLE THEMES.

### කරණටා is irregular, as follows:-

First, it has two second principal parts both irregularly formed.

Second, it shortens the penult of the third leading word: which irregularities are carried through all parts of the verb derived from these.

Third, it is irregular in the absolute and the continuative participles.

Fourth, of the two second principal parts me has formed from it the General affirmative and the Relative forms of the Volitive Indicative Past Indefinite;—these two forms may, and all the other derived forms must, be from page

කරණවා make, do.

## i. Principal parts.

 1
 2

 කර
 කල

 ඉහරද

### ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 කාර කරන නාරපු නල Volitives. නොරූ 5 6 7 8 බනාරී ඉකාරෙන ඉකාරීම් ඉකාරුන Involitives.

### iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE. sing.

කාරපිය කරපට කරපට නාරපාටා

pl.කරව කරපියවී ක**ර**පලලා කරපාටුලා

කරවු let us make

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative කරනවා I, you he, we, they-mak. Relative කරමනන්

# Present imperfect.

sing.

කර නනා he is making कार्ट स्ट्रम

කාරෙනන**ං** කාරනුවලා they are making

# Present perfect.

ඉකරිං മാര്യ කරපිං

I have made

ල නදිම

කාලම් we have made කරපමු

කරපි

ಚಾರ ಆ ೯%

he has made

they have made කරපු

නරපුද්දලා

Past indefinite.

නෙරුවෙමු we made

General affirmative ango Relative

**කෙ**රුවේ නාඉල් -

ඉතුරු**වා** 

I, you, he, we, they-made

### Past imperfect.

මකරි ලකරු කොරදව he was making කාමල් they were making කාලදා කලදා

#### Future.

නරුපුදැ I shall make කරුපැදැමු we shall make කරුපැදැමු we shall make කරුපැදැමු we shall make කරුපින් හරු හි හි හි පින් කරුපැදැම will make කරුපැදැම

General affirmative කරනටාඇති you, he, they—will make Relative කරගනන් I, you, he, we, they—will make

### SUBJUNGTIVE.

### Present.

කරගතාන් } if l, you, he, we, they—make කරගතාන් } if l, you, he, we, they—make

Past.

නලත් though I, you, he, we, they—made කාලෙනේ කාලෝ කිට if I, you, he, we, they—made

#### PERMISSIVE.

sing. pl, කරපු-ලෙංor වාවේ *ආ*රජුවා **වෙ**න් තෙනරු-ඉදං-or වාවේ let him make ෙකරුවාගටන් let them make

නාල-දෙo-ur නාලාවේ කලාවෙන්

INFINITIVE.

to make කරන්ට

PARTICIPLES.

making කරන Present

කරයු made Past කල

කර Absolute having made නාරලා

Continuative නාර නා**ර** making and making නාරමන්

VERBALS.

making First හරහා විා

( බහ**රු**ව කෙරීම ( ගෙනරිලල Second making

while made Third කරඅදී

Fourth ක**රන**ා**කා**ව when made

ඉතර ස**ුකාට** 

Fifth when having made *ක*ල ඉතා ව

**කෙර**ු වා ම Sixth after having made නාලාම

### iii. Moods and Tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

**ශ**ෞර නනා

General affirmative ඉකාරෙනවා it is being made Relative කොරෙනෙන්

Present perfect.

**නෙ**දිච්ච it has been made . **කෙ**රිච්චි

Past imperfect.

කෙරුනි

it was being made

Past perfect.

General affirmative ඉකරුනා Relative නොරැනෝ

it was made

Future.

**කෙ**රේවී General affirmative කොරෙහි

Relative

ඉක්තරනවාඇති ඉක්තරඉනන්

it will be made

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

**ා කා**බරවා**වා්** though it be made

### ETYMOLOGY.

ඉහාමරම**තාත්** ඉහාමරමතා∮නිං if it be made

Past.

*කෙරු* ජාත්

though it has been made

කෙරු නොත් නෙරු නෝරිටි ං

if it has been made

PERMISSIVE.

නෙන් පොලද ං නෙන් පොලද ං නෙන් විවල ද ං නෙන් විවල වේ නෙන් පොලව්

let it be made

INFINITIVE.

ෙකාගෙරන්ට to be made

PARTICIPLES.

Present

බසාගරජා being made

Past

නොරුන නොරුනු නොරිච්ච being made

Absolute

බෙසරී බෙසරිලා දී having been made

Continuative

ෙකාරි තකාරී being made and made

VERBALS.

First

ඉකුග**රනා**වා

being made

Second

නොගර අදි

while it is being made

Third		when being made
_ Fourth		- when having been made
Fifth	නෙ <b>රැනා</b> ම	after having been made

The following also are irregular in having, like and, a double second principal part; as,

## Principal parts.

1	2		1	2
ුවගු <b>ර</b>	විශුල වැගුර <sub>අ</sub>		ච්ච <b>ාර</b>	<b>වි</b> වාල විවැරස
් ගුගු <b>ර</b>	ଉଉ <b>ଦ</b> ଅଭିଦ୍ୟ		වඳුර	ઈવ્∂્/ ઈરફમ <b>ઇ</b> મ
අතුර	අතුල ඇතුරෙ		පිශ	පිසස පිහු
චතු <b>ර</b>	වතුල වැතුර*		විකුන	චිතත විකු <b>නූ</b>
වපුර :	වපුල වැපුරෑ		නි <b>ය</b>	කි කිව්
දිවුර	<sup>,දි</sup> වුල දිව <b>ර</b> v		පිය	පි <b>පි</b> වී
කෙකාර	කෙසාටල කැසා∵ර∵		ලිය	ලි ලිච්
	•	view and the	<b>ද</b> නි .	ලු ටු දෙරෙකක

Of these වශුර, අතුර, වතුර, වසුර, දිවුර, පික, and විකුන follow කර in the irregular formation of its third leading word and its absolute participles: as,

3d Leading wordAbsolute participlesි වගුර පිවගුර , විගුරලාඅතුර පිඅතුර , අතුරලා&c.&c.

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#### DEFECTIVES.

#### In Voice:

- 1. නකා, \* නිද, දර, වර, ආර, නෞර, රුව, විටි, ඔබ්, ලෙලිය, අලල, ලිසල, අකුල, නොරව, විලඳි, have neither causative nor involitive.
- 2. කිඳ, ලබ, තිස, මිස, වර, නහ, නගි, පුඩි, මඩී, පූදි, ගනි, have no causative.
- 3. දකක, රිහා, හිහා, වඩ, පහා, බද, වද, කැපැ, දිහා, දව, අය, පාය, දිර, දච්ච, ගදස, පිහා, දකි, රකි, වඩී, යදි, විඳි, සිඳි, ඉහි, ගලි, ගකලි, ච්හි, අයද, කරුඹ, උපය, සපය, පොපිය, කකිය, හලිය, ගඳදර, වදුර, විචාර, උගල, පවස, ශහිසස, හැහිවි, කිම්දි, ඇශීඳි, හිවිසි, have no involitive.

## In the second principal part

තියනව, නියනවා, ම්යනවා, කකියනවා, පොපියනවා, නලිය නවා, ලෙලියනවා, have no second principal part.

<sup>\*</sup> All these verbs should be read with නවා added; thus, for වා නා read න කනවා; for වට් read වට්නවා.

grow and Draw.

qual (is, is enough) and Dual (cannot) are very defective, having only the following forms:—

ඇතත් though there be

ඇතුව there being

ඇති the existing = the real, the true

grow that which is = the fact, the truth

අදහනා he to whom it is = the rightful owner

ඇගෙනන් there is

To all these න may be prefixed, making negatives නැහැ, නැ, නැති, (it) is not, &c.; which are opposed to ඇගැ, &c. signifying it is. But to ඇති it is enough, is opposed මදි it is insufficient.

බැරුව being unable

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#### PARTICLES.

Of the three following lists, the first is of Adverbs and Conjunctions; the second of Postpositions; the third of Post positive nouns.

# Adverbs and Conjunctions.

drg.	why	එගෙ <b>ර</b> ඒත්	but	නැ <b>ව</b> ත	again
ආය ආගන්	again	<b>ඔව්</b>	yes	<b>ඉපා</b> නෙ	ත් or
ඉතා	very	තුරු	until	૭ <i>୬</i> ଟ୍ ૭ <b>୬</b> ଟ୍ૠ	why
్యాచ్యం ₩	hat then fter that	තව	still, yet	<b>එ</b> පා	not like to have
ජ <b>ා</b> ජෙලෙකක		නම් කෙට <b>්</b>	if	පිණිස	in order to
එවා ගණ	ාංට then		although, nevertheles	මිස ss	except that

## Postpositions.

ග ජදා / through the නි ජදා / fault of	විසින් by the agency of	<b>ඉාසස්</b>	along
, නිසා on account of	¢æ until	එයායා සමඟ	with _
උඉද්භා for the sake of	through		against
ලම්වා } by means of	,		

## Postpositive Nouns.

<i>ක</i> ිට්ටුව	) provinsity	වෙනුව	stead, room,	පිටප	the exterior the interior
ලඟ	proximity	ಎಡಿ	) prace	ඇතු	e the interior
_ ′		ඉදිරි <b>ය</b> ඉසාස <b>ර</b>	front	<b>ල</b> ඔ	the upper part
ගදස } දිගාව }	quarter	පගසස්	rear	ලස	the under part
පාර	road	පිට th	ne back	අග	the side of a de- fined space

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### PREFIX AND SUFFIXES.

## Prefix.

The negative prefix so is made vocal by various vowels; as

<b>න</b> දනවා	make	<b>න</b> කදනවා	not make .
වැරදි	guilty	නිව <b>ර</b> දි	not guilty
<b>ූුළු</b> වන්	able .	නුපුළුවන්	not able
෫෭෧ඁ෯	will know	නෞදනෝ	will not know
ග <b>ත්</b>	gotten	ං ඉ <b>නා</b> ග <b>ත්</b>	not gotten

## Suffixes.

of affirmation	e of simple interrogation
ය අ of reciting එයි	· 생 · 항용
	െട്ട, honorific interrogation
e recitation	වද interrogation implying affirmation
ව	
ව වා ඉ participial වින වළුණු	ವಾರ ) interrogation implying nega-
a participial	corca f tion
ව්න ්	,
වණය )	

o intensive

ವ conjunctive suffix

වන් { with an affirmative, implies a makeshift: repeated with a negative, corresponds to 'neither' followed by 'nor'

ಳು:ವ of potentiality

එනි vocative

§ signifying during, while

මැහාව precative

වශන්නස් honorific

## SYNTAX.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

As this Grammar is compiled for the use of Englishmen in learning Singhalese, it is proposed to compare the two languages as to their Syntax; shewing where they agree and where they differ.

#### SYNTAX.

#### Nouns.

#### 1

#### Definites and Indefinites.

There is a general correspondence in the two languages as to the use of definites and indefinites; as,

Bring a hoe උදැලල**ක්** ගගන**ාං** Where is *the hoe* you broke උඹ බි**පද උදෑලල** ගකාර්

### Exceptions.

- 1. In speaking of any individual of a genus, the English uses the indefinite and the Singhalese the definite; as, This is a polonga—වූ ගපාලනා. Go not near a cobracapel—නාසා ලනව ගනාසන්.
- 2. The Singhalese admits of an indefinite being joined to a possessive pronoun, which the English does not; as, ගම ලමනා අගස් නෞද බනාගනකු ඉග් සුතා—This is the son of a relation of ours.
- 3. The words පමණ and විතර, signifying *only* or *mere*, must be put in the indefinite; as, Mere knowledge is insufficient—දැනනා නේම පමණක් වෙදි
- **4.** Another is rendered by වචන with an indefinite; the other by අතික් with a definite; the rest by අතික් with a plural; as, Give me another knife—ාචනපිගය ක් දිස⊙; Bring the other horse,—අන්ක් අස්පයා ඉග**ෙන**න් The rest are lost,—අතික් ස්පා හැරාලිකා.
- 5. No must be resolved into not a; as, He has no relation— ඌව නැගනාගන

2

### Singular and Plural.

The two languages correspond in this respect; as, Both the *mother* and *children* came අමාත් උරුදවන් ආච්ර

### Exceptions.

- I. When you join another person to yourself in speaking, both must be put in the plural; as, You and I are of the husbandry cast— ීමලා අපි ගොයිට්න්ගසයි.
- 2. Words joined with ඉගඳීර have the plural in ලා for the singular; as, I am going to my elder brother's house\_අපිය:ලාවන් ගනදීර සභාවා.

Hence it is that ලා having become ambiguous as a sign of the plural, words that commonly have ලා for their plural sometimes take වර්ද to avoid the ambiguity: as, This is the assistance truly I receive from my nephews... බඳහාවරුගණනන්ලද බමන උපකාරතමයි මම්. If බඳහාලාගෙන් had been used, it would have been doubtful whether it had been from one or more... Hence too in words that commonly take වර්ද, when one is principally the subject of conversation and others are merely alluded to, ලා is taken for the sign of the plural; as, What advice should I give to noblemen (one having been before spoken of)... නැලාමලාව අපි මෙවා හා ඇතිමුතු කම්ද කියලාන්.

- 3. In speaking of the parts of the body of which there are two or more,—as the eyes, the teeth,—the Singhalese uses the singular, where the English has the plural; as, අයගැලපානන්නේ නැ—His eyes do not discern appearances; that is, he cannot see. මේකා දතින් කඩන්ට බෑ—One cannot break this with one's teeth.
- 4. Words expressing the substance universally—as, gold, silver, water, oil, &cr රතුං, රිදි, ටතුර, ගතල්, &c —have a plural form and construction in Singhalese; as, ඉම්වා ගනල්ද—is this oil ?

3

#### Cases.

There is a two-fold division of the rules for determining the case of a Singhalese noun. To the first belong those sentences in which the corresponding English noun has no preposition before it; to the second, those in which the English noun has a preposition before it.

## Case I. Without Prepositions in English.

#### Vocative and Nominative.

Where the sentence is not idiomatical in either language, the Vocative and Nominative cases correspond; as,

Come here, (my) son	මෙගෙ <b>ව</b> ර පුඉත්
We do not wish it	අයි කැමති නැගැ
Much vexation has happened	බොහොව ආන්වූල් වෙ <b>වව</b>
Life wastes away	ආසූ පිරිග්ගණනා

#### Accusative.

The noun which receives the action of a volitive or causative verb is put in the accusative in both languages; as,

Do you know you man?	අර මිනිතා අඳුනනවා ද
Some one is bursting you $door$	කවුද අර ඉඳුර පලනවා
Do not do unjust things	අපුතු දේවල් නොකරව්
Make that (brat, cry	ඕ කා අඩට

#### Genitive.

The English Genitive is rendered by the Singhalese Genitive; as,

This man's goods are cheap මේ මිනිනාගේ බඩු ලාබයි

#### Exception.

The Nominal adjective is often put for the genitive; as, This is a white ants hill \_ ඉම් කු ඉඩ ශුඛන.

#### Dative.

i. When an English active verb is made into Singhalese by an involitive verb, or a suffix, the nominative is turned into a Dative; as,

He received favour මකුට පිහිට ලැබුනා

How many children have you? උඹට දරුවෝ කිදෙනෙන්ද

ii. Words and suffixes of potentiality govern a dative; as,

How many can bring it? කීබදනාට ගෙනෙකි පුළුවදෙ

I cannot මට බැහැ

Can you untie this knot ඉම් නැති උඹට ලිනුතැක

Dative of Animates. - Accusative of Inanimates.

Inself

උගනනනවා, බනිනවා, සදිනවා, අවනවා, මතුරණවා, විදිනවා, ගසනවා, හලනවා, ඉහරවනවා, අනිනවා, විදිනවා, generally govern a dative of animates; but an accusative, or even two accusatives of inanimates; as,

මට නැළුවා He, she, or they—flogged me

මට ගැනුවා He, she, or they—beat me

කුරුදු තලනවා Barking cinnamon

[I, he, she, they] cannot set [my, his, her, their] foot to

the ground

## Case II. With an English Preposition.

#### Accusative.

i. The noun governed by a Singhalese postposition or a postpositive noun must be put in the accusative whatever English preposition be used; as,

**හා ශ**න්ද, වට මේකවුනා

This has befallen me along of you

ඔහු වා වෙනුවට රාජකාරීයකලා He did suit and service for me

ii. A noun joined with another signifying multitude, measure, or number, also with වාගයේ or විචර must be put in the accusative whatever English preposition be used; as,

මිනිස්සු රාසියක් හාල් හුඩුවක් ගස් විසයක් වූ ඉපාලතා වාඉහයි

වූ ඉපාලතා වාඉහයි වූ බලඉලක් විචර ඇති A company of men
A hoondoo of rice
A score of trees
He is like to a polonga

He is about the size of a cat

### Exceptions.

1. විරුතිව් and ඉසසර govern a Dative; as,

මට විරුධිවි කථාකලා He spoke against me

වට ඉසසරට ශියා He went before me

2 පිටත, කමක්, and all partitives; as, පතුව, නැදලුල, ශකාටස, බාහ ය, පළුව, බික, ඕහ, govern the ablative; as, He or they put (it, or them, or him) out of the city නුවරින් පිටත දැමාට I have no need of puppies කුකකන් ශනන් මට කාමක් නැද Give me part of the paddy චීවයන් පතුවක් දියාo. This is the best of these goats ගම් ජීඑවාගනනන් මූ වඩා ගහඳයි.

#### Genitive.

i. The noun signifying 'the place where' is put in the Genitive, whatever English preposition be used; as,

Put it in the sun අව්බව් තියාපන්

There is a pimple on your back ලබෝ පිටේ බ්බ්ලක් තියෙනනා

How many canoes are at the ඉතාටූපඉල් ඔරු කියක් තීමේද ferry

The bullock rubs himself at a කරකා ගතන ඇත උලනනා tree

That chair is leaning against අර පුටුව දෙරේ වැදිලා තියෙ the door නානා

He jumped into the sea මූ ිද් පැනනා

ii. A noun with the English sign of (signifying belonging to) must be put in the Genitive; as,

Open the door of the room ගනයි ඉදුර ඇරප

#### Dative.

i. Nouns in acquisition or the contrary are put in the dative; as,

මේක ඉරැනුවිටක මටයි When this is worn out it is *for* me දෙරකාට අගුලක් හැනින් I have made a bolt *for* a door

ii. Passive participles govern a dative; as,

වැදෙකුට අසුව Being caught by a fowler

iii. Comparatives govern a Dative; as,

මේකාට හාරකසි ඕන ් That is worse than this

iv. The noun to which motion is made is put in the Dative; as,

ගඟට යමු **මේ ශ**ශට යමනුන්

Let us go to the river Shall I go up this tree? අර අලියාට විලේ කව්ද Who shot at that elephant?

### Exceptions.

The following nouns after words of motion are put in the accusative.

- 1. The Appellatives ඉහදර, නූවර, වෝදර, කමේඩ, ඉහාමේඩ්, බැලේ, කැලේ, ටනාන්ගෙනු, වැලෙල්, ගකාවුවේ, එලියේ, උඩ, with the plurals ගස්, පලලි.
- 2. The Proper Names රඳහා, ගතාලම්, උඩුවර, මහර, දුම්ර, වැලිගෙන ර, සෑ ලට, ග ාෝට්වට්, සාපවණ්, තිරිකුුුුුතාව?ල්, with all those that end in උඛ, කාඛ, බඛ, ඉඟාඛ, තර, ඉතාට, පුවර් ඉතාර්රලේ ; as, චෟලඩ්, ව ලිකුති, ගතබෙබ, ගෝණිගොඩ, කළුතර, ලැ කළුගතාට, අනුරාදපු රේ, හන්නෝර⊋ල්.
- 3. These proper names take a plural form after verbs of motion මාද්ම්ලේ, කිලල පගත්, රට⊃ද, බබ්, පානඳුගර්, ශඳපානව, ම*න*තාරම; as, Let us go to Madampay මාදම්පා යමු: also the names of places ending in වා, ය, (except වැට්ටිය); ල (except බසි හැල and those in ලේ); ලල (except බදුලු) and ව ; as, Let us go to Ratmalana, to Calany, to Kurnegal, to Galle, to Negombo, ් ර න් මලාර, නැලන්, කුරුනෑගල්, ගෘළු, මිගඩු, යවු :- also names of places ending in නම, විනලා, බැඳෑ, as. Let us go to Ratgama, to Pingwatta, to Yakbodda, රත්ගං, පිංචතු, සක්බැදි සමු.

v. Verbs of fearing and of anger govern a Dative; as,

මා සිටුන Who is afraid of him? මට කිටුනා He was angry with me

vi. The period of time about which an event happens is put in the Dative; as,

වට වයස් වියාසනට ඇ l am *about* twenty පශට ඇහි It is *about* five (o'clock)

#### Ablative.

All nouns having English prepositions before them not included in the preceding rules must be put in the Ablative; as,

By what means did [you] come? මොකිපද ආඛච් I came on foot පයින්ආවා නැගවන් ආවා I came in a ship By what road did [you] come? කොගෙන අ ආගව් I came by land ගොම්න් ආවා Come through that door-way ඔය දෙරකඩ්න් වගරන් Can one plough with calves වසානෙනන් හාතැකැයි It was broke by you [that is උගමන් බඳුනා unintentionally] I will come in ten or fifteen නව දන පශලොස් දවසකින් days क अध्यक्तर The oil leaks from this lamp බේ පානෙන් තෙල් යන**නා** Inquire not of him එයාගෙන් අහන්ඩ එපා If [you] ask [it] of him, [he] ඔහුගෙන් ඉල්එවොත් දේවී will give [it you] What is this ring made of? – මේ වලලලාමානවාසින්සදලා ද-8දිගයන් Of silver

#### Exceptions.

I saw [him] take (it) in (his) hand අප.ට ගනනානටා දුටින් Let (them) make it in their own way උන් හඳන හැටියට හදුපුටාවෙන්

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#### NUMERALS.

i. When numbers are predicated of animate nouns, the substantive তৎকা is used with the numeral adjectives; as,

How many men are come ?— මිනිස්සු කිශදමනක් ආචාද— Four කතරදෙනයි Look, there are *two* guanas fight- අනන කබරු දෙඉනන**ක්**මට් ing වූමටනවා

### Exception.

Instead of ඉඳහා Kings take සාට්ටූට්, Nobles ඉහල, Priests භාව ; as,

Five kings රජවරු පස්කාට්ටුවක්

Three noblemen භාලබලා තුන් ඉහලක්

උනනාන්ගස්ලා ශරුර නමක්

ii. The Cardinal adjective requires its substantive to be in the singular; as,

The *two* worlds දෙලෙව Three years තුන් මාරුදෙ

#### Pronouns.

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Substitutes for the Relative.

There are two ways of supplying the place of the Relative.

i. By a participle; as,

He who receives these words, මේට්චනු ජන්තුගනන මිනිතාව will be happy පසින්ව සුබ සිදදවෙයි Those who came and called අර වා අඩාභනෙනනිය ඇලපානර් me said so කිව්වා

To the place from which he උා සිවලා ආනාපාට කටක් ස ි came, he shall never return

Whosoever cannot clear him- මේගා හා උත්තරවදඩ බැරිවුන self concerning this matter මිනිහා ශීබර් දමනවා අු කි shall be imprisoned

ii. By the relative form of the verb; as,

Those that go to that place මතනට යගන්න් විකදෙගනකි are few

This, which has happened, is ඉම්වුනේ නපුරක්මයි bad

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The Reciprocal so when not referred to an antecedent is doubled; as,

Every one should exert him- තම කමාට උච්ම නාගද් ශාදන න self to supply his own wants ම නමාම විදයම් කරඩ ඕනාද

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The suffixes වන් and නුවුන් are thus constructed:-

i. With a negative expressed by ರಾಸ್ತ್ or ವಿಸ್ತರ್ ರಾವ್ರ must be used; as,

I want nothing at all what- ිගනායි ඉදස්කින් වන් මට වැඩින් ever

He cannot eat any thing මොහ ඉදියක් විත් කාණනව whatever

Now then I want no more of එයින් එක**ක් වන්** ඉතිං එපා them ii. In the sense of even නුවුත් is more usual; as,

Language Laborator and

Even he will not fail to do it ලාව නුවුන්බැරිගවගනන්නැහැ

iii. In most other cases they may be used indiscriminately; as,

Sit down on the couch, or the ( ඇලේ නු වුන් පුටුවේ නුවුන් ඉඳිං chair (no matter which) ් අලේ වන් පුටුවේ වන් ඉඳිං

Whether bad or good, it is විද mine, is it not?

Though it be he that goes, it දිඋ කුමුත් ශියනන්කාරි නැහැ is no matter ` උ වරා ශියනන් කාරිනැහැ

VERUS.

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Voices.

### English Active.

i. A reciprocal verb cannot be rendered by a simple volitive: it must be either compounded with തടാക്കാർ, or it must be an involitive; as,

He smutted himself උඉව උගෝ අ ගො දැලි නාගනෙනාං I occasioned myself to lose වානිසා වමට පැරදුනා

ii. An English active with an inanimate nominative case must be rendered by a Singhalese involitive. There are two

cases:—the first, when there is no accusative the English nominative is rendered by the Singhalese nominative; the second, when there is an English accusative, that becomes the Singhalese nominative, and the English nominative becomes the ablative in Singhalese; as,

This knife will not cut මේ පිහර කාලපලනන් නැගැ The dew wetted me to-day මට අද පිලෙනන් ගෙම්වීව

## English Passive.

These are rendered in Singhalese as follows;

First method—Render the passive by a volitive, make the object governed by it, and put the agent (if expressed) in the nominative; as,

Last night one of our bullocks ඉතාවිශයක් ඊගස් රැ අගප්හර was devoured by a cheta කෙත් තාපි

All four of us who went to උන්ගන් ඉත<sub>ී</sub>රට නි**ය අපි නහ** their house, were abused රග**ද**නාටම **බ**ිනනා

Second method—Turn the passive into a verbal substantive governed by කනවා; the English nominative becoming the Singhalese nominative and the agent (if expressed) in the ablative.

I never was thumped by him වීම උගෙන්ගුටි කා. එකක් නෑ. I saw a pig that had been shot වෙඩිකාපු ඌගරක් වීම දුටින්

What shame can there be in අරැගණනන් මුගෙනනන් බවාකු one who is thumped by this සාහ එකාට බවාන ලැජුරාද that and anothre Third method – Express the passive by a volitive in the Infinitive governed by ගයගඳනවා; as,

Many relics and images have අප වියින් ධාතුපෙති පිලිම කිප been brought by us නමක් ගෙගනඩමයාදුණා

Those letters were never re- ජ ලිවුම් සඹගටඩගසදුණේ නැ ceived හැ

All we banished men රටහන්ගඩගයදුනු අපි සැමගදනම

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#### The Moods.

#### The Potential.

The affirmative potential may be rendered by the word ప్రతిల కు, or by the affix ఇందు; as,

Any one can make it like that මගඟාව හදන්ව කාටන්සුළුවනි. If so you can subsist pretty පගනනම යන්නමර කෘතමුනයකි well

## The Subjunctive.

Phrases with 'if' are sometimes rendered as in the Paradigm of the verb, and sometimes by the conjunction so and some other part of the verb; as,

If you plough to-morrow, send ගෙනට නාගතාන් මට දිසිනා එටා me word

If nothing happen by the way, වනදී අන්තුාටක් නුගනාත් අ**ද**ව he will be there to-day යාව්

If I had met with him in my තරන හියැදදි සඹවූනාංගම ත anger, I should have flogged ලාපිං him

If it had been fully ripe would ගෙනෙඳට පැශීලානම් තට මෙතෙන් it be thus, think you ? මනැයි 63

#### The Tenses.

### The Present imperfect.

The present imperfect is used when the person or thing spoken of is present to one of the senses; as,

The oil is leaking from this මේ පාමණන් නෙල් යනනා lamp

## Exception.

When ඉමනන, මනන or අනන is at the beginning of the phrase, though the thing spoken of be present, the General affirmative form must be used; as,

Look here this vein is puffing up රවණන ෙම් නගරේ ඉලියප්**නවං** 

### The Past imperfect.

The past imperfect is used when the person or thing spoken of was present to the senses at the time referred to; as,

When I was coming he was වව එදිදි ඌ වනතාද හැදී වි making something

### Compound Perfects.

Besides the simple perfects given in the Paradigm, there is a compound present perfect and a compound past perfect formed by the absolute Participle and an auxiliary; as,

The cock has got on the chair කුකුලා පුටුවට නැගීලා ඉහනා Some fish had been caught in දැලක මාඑ අ්හුවෙලා තිබුණ a net

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#### Words under the same tense.

The use of the Relative form of the verb is according to the following rules.

The Relative form is to be used,

First, in a Negative sentence: second, with the Interrogative suffix e not joined to the verb itself: third, with a simple interrogation of the future tense without the suffix: fourth, with a suffix of affirmation in the same sentence; as,

That one yonder is not he අර ඉගෙනත් ඌ නොවේ

How shall I get to know ඒක වව දැනඟගෙනන් කොනඟා that?

Shall I send another mes- බලන්ඩ නට්පනිව්ඩයක් අරි*ඤ*ඤා sage to see ?

It was I that went ජ නිගේ මමයි

The forms in the present perfect derived from the third leading word, generally imply some cleverness, strength, or ill luck, or fraud, in the performance of the act.

I have served that person a මම උපැට ගඟද වැඩක් කර shrewd turn පිං

Hendrick has done his work ගෙනදීන් අර **හප**න්**නු**න්ඩත් ඉ before yon clever fellows සාක්රවේලා උගග් වැඩේ කාර**පි** 

He has lost me about ten ඌ මට පතාභ දෙශයකට වාශේ Rix-dollars. අලාබ**කර**පි

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Rules for the use of the Verb substantive.

There are chiefly five ways of rendering the verb substantive into Singhalese:—

First way-by four Verbs.

When the manner or place of being is predicated by the verb substantive, it must be rendered by one of the four verbs, ශිට්නටා and ඉහනටා, applicable to animate nominatives; හිබෙනටා and හිගෙනවා, to inanimates.

I was sick yesterday වීම ඊයේ ලෙසිං කිවියා Tomicha is asleep කොම්ව්ව්යා නිදහන ඉහතා There is a pimple on your back උබේ පිටේ බ්බ්ලක් තියෙනනා That (thing) was in this man's ජික වුනු ෑගේ ඉහෝ තිබුනි waist cloth

Second way-by & and 2.

යි is taken after a vowel, as, නාරක—හාරකයි; ඉ after a consonant, as, ඉදහක්—ඉදහකි

The verb substantive is to be rendered by one of the above affixes. 1. When an adjective or abstract substantive is predicated of a noun. 2. When an indefinite substantive is predicated of a pronoun. 3. When the verb substantive precedes an oblique case; as,

If it is bad, it is bad for පාරකානම් කාමත් භාරකායි every one

This is like a polonga මූ පොලඟාවාගෙයි

That is a very important ඕක වශ ලොකු කාරනාවකි matter

That I still have some hold යන්තං තවම ප**න අල**ුංශිටින් of life, is by your medicine ඉන් උඉඩි බේඛකනි Third way-by juxtaposition.

The verb substantive coupling a pronoun with a Singhalese definite is rendered by juxtaposition.

It is a monkey \*

ඌ විඳුර

That is lead

ඕවා ඊයන්

Fourth way - by &c 8.

The verb substantive is to be rendered by  $\mathfrak{PL}$  1. When uncertainty is expressed or implied. 2. In affirming of things which are the objects of sense, but not present to the senses though there be no uncertainty; 3. When enough is expressed or implied; as,

This one is about the size of වූ බලලෙක් විචර ඇති a cat

There is at my house the same වගන් ගඟදරන් ඔස ශරදි ඇති sort of cloth

The breadth of this leaf is මේ කොලේ පලල ඇති enough

Fifth way—by වෙනවා.

The verb substantive is to be rendered by some tense of ඉව නවා when it can be explained by becoming or growing; as,

Yon people are off from yon අරුග අතනින් අතුක් වෙනවා? place †

<sup>\*</sup>For this being definite in Singhalese, see rule for Definite and Indefinite, Exception 1 † This implies that the speaker did not see how they removed.

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## Negatives.

### i. Negative Imperative.

A prohibition of authority is expressed by the negative and the Imperative: a prohibition of wish or desire is expressed by each and the infinitive; as,

Do not throw`that awayම්ක අතක තෞදම අබේ[my] ladමම ජනකල් යන්ඩ ජපා

## ii. Negative Indicative.

A declatory negative with a verb not substantive, is expressed by නැත. or ඉනාව with the Relative form of the verb; as,

I never went there in my life මම කාටදුචිත් ජනහටහිශස්නැ It is not that, that I speak of මම කියන්නේ ජන නොවේ

## iii. Negative Potential,

The negative potential is rendered by Diwi; as,

You cannot go that way මගහංයන්ඩ බැහැ

iv. Negative with the Verb Substantive.

First manner—With one of the four verbs (ශිව්නටා, &c.)

The negative with the substantive verb is expressed by නැගැ and one of the four verbs සිටිනටා, ඉදහනටා, හිබෙනවා, නිගයනවා. 1. When a habitual state is negatived. 2. With a past imperfect. 3. With a future; as,

That creature is never at any ඌ නවදාවන් ශශක ඉන්නේ time in a tree නාශා

They were not in the trunk ජීවා ඉපට්ටියේ තිබුනෝ නැහැ

He will not then be long in ජනගනම ඌ වැඩිකල් ඔය වැ that office ඉඩි ශිට්න්ඉන් නැහැ

## Exception.

The negative past imperfect with an animate nominative may be expressed by source only; as,

As I was coming, your boy was not on වම එද්දී උගඹ රාකාලලා පාලව the bridge උඩ නැහැ

Second manner—with වෙනවා.

When the corresponding affirmative sentence would require තවනවා, the negative sentence requires the same; as,

He will not be a rogue like උ අරුන්වාඉන් ඉතාර නකක them ඕඉයන් ඉටන්ඉන් නැහැ

Third manner—with නැහැ or නෞව් only.

In all other cases the verb substantive with a negative is to be rendered by കാരു or രക്കാറ്റ് only; if the negative is absolute കാരു is to be used; when a correlate affirmative is expressed or implied രക്കാര് is to be used; as,

He is not here, ඌ මෙනග් නැහැ

This (animal) is not like a polonga

මු බපාලඟා**වා**ගේ නෞඛව්

That is not my uncle

ජ් අ**ගප් මා**මා ඉහානවී

Before too, he was not very clever

ඉසසරන් ඌ වැඩි ශපාණක්ගණ ගච

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## Interrogations.

Interrogations are of two kinds: they either express a simple inquiry; or they imply some thing more than an inquiry.

### Simple Interrogations.

i. Past imperfects change නා affirmative into නුව for the interrogative; 30 into 39; but for the interrogative singular change නුව into නිය, and වා into රුය, ඕ into ඕය, and අ and g into පයි; as,

Assertion.

When I came away those people were in good health

මම ජද්දී ජ්නගාලල සැප සනි පෙන් උනනා

They said something about you උඹගැන කාරනාවක් කිව්වා

He was there when I was coming

මම **ජ**ද්දී ඌ එහන උ**හහා** 

Interrogation.

Were those people well when you came away?

උඹ පද්දී ජනගාලල සැපස්නීගප න් උන්නුව

Did they say anything about me?

මාගැන මොකවත් කිව්ව

Was he there when you were coming? ලඹ එද්දී ඌ එතන උනිය

He broke them ඌ ජවා සැමූවා

They were taking them උන් ජ්වා ගෙනිවෙවා් Did he break them?

ඌ ඒවා නැඩි

Were they taking them ? උන් ජටා ගෙනිටෙව්ය

ii. Perfects in So affirmatively make GSS interrogatively; as,

The fruit of this tree is ripe මේ ගගෙහ් ගගඩි පැකිච්ච Is the fruit of this tree ripe ? මේ ගගෝ ගෙනි පැතිම**වායි** 

iii. Assertions ending in § (not past imperfects) are made interrogations as follows. First, § with  $\varpi$  that is  $\mathscr{B}$  by changing the penult vowel  $\varphi$  into  $\mathscr{G}$ . Second,  $\mathscr{D}$  with  $\varpi$ ,  $\varpi$ , or  $\varpi$ , that is  $\mathscr{B}$ ,  $\mathscr{E}$ ,  $\mathscr{S}$ , by changing final  $\mathscr{D}$  into  $\varphi$ . Third,  $\mathscr{D}$  with any other consonant, that is  $\mathscr{D}$ ,  $\mathscr{E}$ , &c. by adding  $\varpi$ ; as,

It is good

ගො අසි

Is it good? නොදෙයි

That is one of the articles I spoke of

ී ඒ ක වව නියාපු බඩුවලින් එකනි Is that one of the articles you spoke of?

ජ්ක උඹකියාපුබඩුවලින්**ජක**ක ?

That is finer than this

ඒක ම්වත් ශීනි

They are still poor

උන් තවම දුපෘති

Is that finer than this?

**ජ්**ක මීටත් ශින

Are they still poor? උන් තවම දූපප**ත** ?

What you have done is right ඉත් කලා ශරි Is what you have done right? ඉතා කලා ශරිය? As I was coming he was making the fence මම එද්දී ඌ වැම බැංද

It was breaking නැඩුනි

As you came was he making the fence? උඹ ජද්දී ඌ වැටබැගණු සි

Was it breaking? **කා**ැඩුනෙයි ?

iv. Words in ep (not past impersects) add es; as,

You told [me] to say so තමුයේ ජනෙම කියඩ කිව්වා

If so do not bring it

එගෙනම් ගෙගනඩ එපා

Did I tell [you] to say so? බම් එගෙනව කියඩ කිව්වාය

Must it not be brought then? එගෙනම්ගෙනනෙඩ ජපාය

v. In other cases of simple interrogation the suffix & is to be used, as it may in many of the examples to the preceding rules; as,

Is that my fault? ඒන වගේ වැරැදෙන්ද

Interrogations with additional meaning.

vi. The relative form of the verb used interrogatively (without any suffix or word of interrogation) implies a request for consent; as,

මේ ශුකුට් සුනෙන්

Shall I go up this tree?

The suffix && added to the Infinitive is of the same import; as,

මේ ගතට යම්ඩයි Shall I go up this tree?

vii. The suffix & not joined to the verb of the sentence, but to some other word in it (in which case the verb must be in the relative form), implies a previous knowledge of the main fact, the inquiry being as to some circumstance connected with it; as,

## කව්ද හියේ . Who went?

The person asking knows that somebody went, he inquires who.]

ර් ඉයඳ නිශස් Did he go yesterday ?

[It is known that he is gone; the inquiry is as to the time of going.]

මනනුවරද ශිලය් Is he gone to Kandy?

[The person's going is known, the inquiry is as to the place.]

viii. The suffix oe is used in inquiring of a superior; or else it expresses a state of doubt; as,

තමුන්වශන්ෙස්ලා විශශව යන Does your honor set out පත්වෙනවාලෙ, soon?

වෙලගකට උත් සමආද්ව**ද**, Are they at home by this time, I wonder?

ix. The suffix De implies a strong affirmation of what is asked; as,

řශස්වද උඹ ජනවාස කිගම් It was yesterday you promised to come, was it not?

x. The suffix Doe implies that the thing inquired about is silly, or improper, or absurd; as,

ජය බිල**ලබ** උඹ බයවාද

afraid What! are you those bugbears?

xi. The suffixes જ્ય, જાર8, હ્ય, જાર8, imply a strong assertion of the proposition the contrary of that which is asked; as,

වට කැමැතනක් කරඩ දෙනෑ

They will give me leave to do as I like, to be sure, won't they?

වසස්නෙනුන් හාතු නැහැයි

One can't plough with calves, can one?

වෙනලකුගෙන් නැතිකොට ඉ තුං **නි**වින නොහොක් අගත්වත් කියාලා අරිඬ එපායා

If one have no one else, one most send by such as one has?

ඉන්සැයි

තහාදසී ජ්කා ගියාගතාට නොදැ Very well! if you go, shall I not find it out, think you?

xii. The word െ ത് or െ ഞാട്ടി is an interrogative of place: the former being used on the coast, the latter in the interior;

කලේ ඉකුරි Where is the pitcher?

xiii. The word જ્રા and Dસ્ત્ર are interrogatives of the cause or reason of an act; as,

වට අඩනැතුවේ ඇයි බම් පිළු**ග්** ඉනාම**ර**ෙනන් මණ

Why did you call for me? Why do you not kill this boa? xiv. An interrogation may be indicated by the mere tone or accent, when a reply is made to a question or assertion by repeating part of it as extraordinary.

ල ිම න් ඉල්එචාම ඉදඩ බැදිය කිවාඑ.—මඉහන් They say that when they asked you for them, you said you could not,—Me?

xv. When negatives are used interrogatively නෑ must be turned into නෑත, and කෙතේ into ඉනුවෙසි or ඉනාව්යා.

මෙත**න ර**ානල් ඉඳකන් නැත Are there not two pounds here?

අරූ අඉප්ඉනාවෙයි

Is not that (animal) ours?

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#### Recitations.

When a person relates that which he heard another say, he may do it directly in the very words, or indirectly in some form which the language has adopted for such recitations; thus in English, if I hear a person say "I will come instantly," and I have to repeat what I heard, I may recite directly,—"He said, I will come instantly;" or indirectly,—"He said that he would come instantly."

i. An imperative recited indirectly is expressed by the infinitive or by a form in && derived from the infinitive; as,

Original.

Recitation.

ee go

මට යඩ කීවා මට යබෙයි කීවා } he told me to go ii. Present perfects asserting, must, when recited, be changed into the past General affirmative; as,

සින් පත්තුවෙන්නේ නැහැ

උබබ් තුවක්කුව අනන්හ ගැස් "අනන්තගැස්සුමාපන්තුවෙනන් නැ තකීනතාට මේ වන්වුනාද

I have snapped your gun repeatedly; but it does not go off

You say you snapped my gun repeatedly and it did not go off, what do you call this?

*ක*ෛවිබයක් ඊමය්රෑ අවප් තර නෙක් කාවේ

ර්යේ රැ කොට්යා කැවායකි හර කා**ග**ග් හමද ගම්

Last night a cheta ate up one of our bullocks

Is this the skin of the bullock that the tiger, they say, ate up last night?

මට පදු උගේ බාප්පාදුන් හිරේ නැ.තිවෙව්ව

අරෑට එඳ තවුසේ දුන් ගිගර් නැතිවුනාය කී

gave me that day is lost

The betel knife your uncle The knife you gave that day is lost. he says.

iii. Futures of the first person when recited are expressed by the Present General affirmative with ∞; as,

වට ඉතින් ගොහින් ඒඤඤ Now then I will go \*

ව ජෙයග්ගා ශිණ්ම නවාය කි නවා This person says he will go.

iv. Futures plural in st are recited by removing the al, which is in effect adding final q; as,

අද නාවොත් ගෙව ජන් They will come to-morrow if not to day

අද නාංචාත් ගෙට එතකි ඌ They will come to-morrow, he says, if not to-day

<sup>\*</sup> Literally-Having gone I will come.

v. Futures in & and words in & (not first Futures); and words in g joined to any consonant but ක, ත, න, and ය, being recited add w; as,

ඔය හොභාලඟට හිමයාත් දැ නිමුතුවේ

ඔය ගොන ලඟට ගිඉයාත් ඇනි වු තුබව්ය කියනවා

will have a lesson

If you go near that bull, you If you go near that bull you will have a lesson, they say

ඉතිං එපා Now then no more

ඉහිං ජපාය කියනවා No more, they say

සියයක් ඇතත් මදි If there were a hundred there would not be enough

සියසක් ඇතත් වදිය කියනවා If there were a hundred, there would not be enough, they say

vi. An assertion made by S joined to a masculine in ಈ for ep is recited by epa, joined to a neuter in epa for e is recited by ఆడ; in others it is recited by అవి; also involitives in & are recited by ea; as,

උල් මහ වස ගෙරෙයි

උඉ මත වස ගතාරාය කියාලාගන වේයසී අර මිණිනා අප දෙකෙකදි æහීවා

He is a pestilent regue

මම උණුැම් බොගෙම ආදරයයි 🌞 උඹ අරුණුැම්. බොගෙනම ආද I have a great regard for that person

ඉර්ය කීමේ ඔ**නොමකරඩ** නීතා ගනද

මෙත**න අ**පේ වී ච්චරයි

උදේශමතන අගප් වී විවරයිකීටා

There is no paddy but mine here

There is no paddy but his there, he said.

වටත් එගෙව ඇතුනි

නටත් එගෙව ඇහුනෙයි කීටා

ඉන**වැ**සි එද

I heard the same

Did not you say that day you had heard the same?

vii. Assertions in කි, හි, නි, being recited, change final ? into e; as,

නදු **ක**ට හිය යනි

ඉදකාට ශීයා ක කිවාට මම ශීලය්

You can go in two hours

I went surely because you said I could go in two hours

ඉතිං ඇති

Now there is enough

මට යඩ පුළුවණි I can go .

ඉති ලැත කි

Now there is enough, he says

කාගේ සිනුව. යඩු පුළුවන කි Karonchi can go, they say

viii. අයන, නැහැ, බෑහැ, being recited become ඇත, නැත, බැරිය; as,

උන් වෙලාකව එහන ඇතැ

උන් වෙලාකට එහනඇත කිව් වා

They will be there now

They will be there now, he said

**ඉම්වා ඉහාල**නැහැ

These are not good

බට යඩ බැහැ

I cannot go

බම්වා ඉහාඳ නැත කියන**වා** 

These are not good, he says

ඌව යම බැරිය කියනවා

He cannot go, he says

ix.	In reciting	assertions	just	now	uttered,	it is	more	usual
to use	the suffix e	9; as,						

ජ්ක අව <b>ත්</b> ඉහස <b>ක්ව</b> ිශේවයි That is like a new house	මේක අළුත් ගෙසක්වශේ <del>එ</del> This, he says, is like a new house
මම ඣිඉව් එකෙළුමඉනාවේ	උ පද ෑ කිබව් එ ෙකට නොවේඑ
That was not what I said	That, he says, was not wha

That was not what I said

That, he says, was not what he said

x. Idioms and Phrases are frequently recited not in the exact words, but according to their meaning; as,

ගොදට පැහීලානම් නව ඔගො	ගොදට පැගීලානම් නවමෙ <b>ගෙ</b> ම
මයැයි	ඉන <b>්වපි</b>
If they were quite ripe would	If they were quite ripe they

they be in that state think would not be thus, he says you?

බොහානිස් සිබර්වද බොහානිස් සිබර්ය **කි**වි \ Johanis is in prison do Johanis is in prison, they say you know?

අන්තුාවක් නූගනාත් ඉද**ඳව**ස If nothing happen, I can come කින් ජනාදකි in two days

තෝත්ලශානෙතවසි මම මුදැට Were not you by, when I gave කොසි ඉදද්දි—මාත්ලශානොඩන් the money to this man?— නම Why not, to be sure I was?

69

Construction of English phrases that have the conjunction And.

The word 'and' may couple sentences, or verbs, or other words.

i. 'And' coupling sentences has in general no corresponding word in Singhalese, the construction is such as not to require it.

ඉලලාඛාළුගිකාව දුග**නනා**න්ගද (I) will ask *and* try, *and* if (I) ඤඤ, get (it) (you) shall have it

ii. When 'and' couples verbs, however-many, having the same nominative case, the last English verb is rendered by a Singhalese verb of the proper voice, mood, tense, and termination; and all the preceding English verbs by absolute participles without any conjunction

ඉතා ින් හොනින් අර කිජ්වත්§ල් ලාහන අර ගහෝ ඉපාඑන් ඉන ලාගන ඇවින් ඉහදර නියාලා කුඹුරට වර Go you and ask for those things (1) told you of, and pick the cocoa nuts from you tree, and go home and put them by; then come to the paddy field

iii. When 'and' couples nouns or particles it is rendered by applying the suffix of or a to all the coupled words, the first as well as the following ones:

ජවත් මේවත් අරං පලයන් අදත් ගෙවත් බෑ වෙන කැමති අවස**ක පුළුබ**නි Take away those and these
To-day and to-morrow, I am
unable: I can, any other
day you like

ගගනත් දු ජොන් උණුයි වරදවැමු. රන් අපවයි

They got it, and we bore the blame for it

අ**ඩ** කිවේ ගතාටයි මටයි -

It was you and I who were told to go

# Exceptions.

The following nouns and particles are joined together without any conjunction; as,

අයායා නගා අහ වල අඟ0 සූණියම් අඟර ආඩඹර ආච්චි වුනනා අෑට ඇවී ඇට කාවු ආඩු මට්වූ කර නවා අතා පස අත් පා ඇත් අස් අපත මහත ඇති නැති-ඇතන නැතන ආතතා මුතතා අතුල් පතුල් අද ඉහට 90¢ 20¢ අ ද පුටු අදල්ලා පැදලා ard ardes අඳුණුණ කියන අන වින

අප්පා කුඩප්පා

අඹ ජඹු අඹූ දරුග**ට**් අම්මා අ්්පා අසි..ා මලසා

Elder sister and younger End and beginning Necromancy and witchcraft Effeminacy and pride Grandmother and grandfather All sorts of seeds Bones (great and small) Correction and discipline Hand and foot Hands and feet Elephants and horses Farther and hither Is and is not Grandmother and grandfather Palms and soles To day and to morrow Crooked and wry Beds and chairs Doubting and hesitating Dressing and bedizening Knowing and saving Rules and forms (of devil worship) Father and father's younger brother Mango and jambo Wife and children Mother and father Elder brother and younger

අරක ඉම්හා කථා කරනවා

ආර්ච්ච් සාං කාණම් අරඑ බුළු ගණලලි අල බහල

අළු දුව්ලි අසේ නාං අංතුනේ අනුත් අංතුං බංළුන් කර නවා අතල පතල අතස පොලට ඉතුරු මිරිස් තිප්පිලි ඉතත ශිටින ඉර හඳ ඉහල පතල ඉසසර පතු රෙසේ පතු රෙසේ පතු රෙසේ නුගත් උඩ බිව උදි මුන්

රදවූ උපකාර උත ඉසරමද් උයන පිහන උතරේ නුකුලෝ උල් මුල් උල්කටු පන්තිත් උස් මිටි උස මහත -ජන මේහා ජන මේහා

Talk about this, that, and the other, i. e. trifling subjects Arachy and Cancanam Aralu, bul, and nelli Roots and rice-roots, i. e all the edible roots Ashes and dust . Eyes and ears Horses and elephants Hear and try (causes) Upper and nether Sky and earth Ginger, peop r, and tippily Sitting and standing Sun and moon High and low Before and behind Yesterday and the day before Learned and unlearned Above and below Unda and mung (kinds of pulse) Help and assistance Fever and headache Cooking and dressing Hogs and fowls Stakes and roots Stiles and stilettos Tall and short Tall and larger, That and this From that time and up to this That place and this place

සිදුරි වාය -**ප**ියස් ඉවිඳෙස් එ හා යන එලා හලා පගොඩ ඉවගොඩ **ප**ලොට ඉවලොව එවගුන් ඉවුවගුන් ම හා බවානා **එගේ** ඉම්බේ ඔපු වඩවා ඔබ බොඛ **愛** රょ とうくょ @ ඉව වැසස කාක්තුා පිපුරුම කීකරු අකීතරැ නෙනාවට පැදුරු කඩු කස්ත න කත් කමුවල් කැති උදළු කැත රුව

කාඳ බන් කඳු ගෙලේ කාන ගෙකාර කානු දඬු කාන බොහා කුදු කාසල කාපු පුළුන්

නාද වලල

කපන ඉහටත කම්මැලි ඉතාතුම්මෑලි කාරතා කටයුතු

Opposition and contentions From that time and up to this Coming and going Disparagement and disgrace That side and this The other world and this Thence and hence There and here There and here Polish and burnish Thither and hither Boat and barge Sunshine and rain Aching and bursting Obedient and disobedient Pillows and mats Swords and scymitars Pingos and poles Bill-hooks and hoes Ugly and beauteous Pingo loads and sacks ( of presents) Rice gruel and rice Mountains and hills Blind and lame Pillars and poles Eating and drinking Dirt and rubbish Spinning cotton and stuffing cotton Cutting and hacking Lazy and diligent Affairs and business

කිරි පැනි කුරුඹා වැවර නාල ගනා තල ගතාලල වියල් ගණලි කච්චකං ⊙කල ගෙන්ටු ගනාලෙලු විගලලා බනාම ඉහලි කවන ඉදාවන කැවිං කිරිමත් කැවිලි පෙවිලී ගතාස් පොල්. කශ මිරිස් කුසල් අකුසල් කැගී ඉහාවූ .ගත මූද ගෙනේ වඩ ලෙග් ඉ**දර** ගුණ නුගුණ ගල සුවල ගැනු පිරිමි ගනන් ගිලුව් ගන් මිදුල ලබ් බිම හෙර බිර නිර කිලෙල්ටා හුරු ගෘනීර ರ್ಣ ಜರ್ ශුරු දෙමව්පිසෝ ගල් රබාරව ගල් මුල් ගලන බශීන භැල්ව බැස්ව

Milk and honey Young and tender (cocoanuts) Pitcher and jug Outriggers and cross-jacks Plays and sports Spittle and snot Brats and dogs Boys and girls Cramming and drinking Cakes and rice-milk Eatables and drinkables Jacks and cocoa-nuts Turmeric and pepper Merit and demerit Cough and phlegm River and sea Dry ground and muddy House and door · Kind and unkind Stinks and perfumes Females and males Reckonings and accounts House and precinct. Village and land Villages and lands Areka cutters and lime box Grandeur and haughtiness Awe and reverence Teachers and parents Stones and pebbles Stones and roots Flowing and ebbing Flood and obb

ිගා්ල බාලබසා් ගහ ගතාල ගස් කොලං තඹ පිතතල හල් කිතුල් තල්කොල පුස්කොල ෙතල් ඉපාල් **නෙල් ප**හං තල වුං දුක් සැප දිග පලල දඬු පොළු යුවු නැසුවූ දිගු මගත ද බ කුඩ මස් දූ දරුගවා දූ හ ඉදුළය දුනු ඊ **තල්** ලදන ග**න**නා हुओं क्षादुओं දනහා මෙහාදහනා දෙනු ගනුකරණවා දිනන පර*ි*න ලද් පල දිස දර දෙසියන් මුදුන් දර දිය දුර පලා **৫**৫ জিঙ্গের බණු යට අධම්ම යට දරුවා මලලා द्रवर के निल्दुर

දෙල් ගපාල්

Disciples and youngsters Tree and leaf Trees and plants Copper and brass Palmyra and jaggory Palmyra leaf and talpat leaf Oil and cocoa-nuts Oil and lamps Sesamum and mung Sorrow and joy Long and broad Clubs and bludgeons Seen and unseen Length and bigness Flesh and fish Daughters and children Both hands and feet Bows and arrows Giving and taking Given and not given Known and unknown Give and take Winning and losing Things and matters Water and fuel Gods and budgs Fuel and water Fuel and herbs Fuel and fire Righteous and unrighteous Child and spouse Children and spouses Bread fruit and cocoa nuts

ඉදාල කුණාං
ඉදාවි ඉද්විතාවෝ
දිවිත ශුග්ව
දිවිත ශුග්ව
දිවිත ශුග්ව
දෙවි වලස්
නැතුං හැනුං නෙසු පනත් , නැස්දෙ වාවා නායන අනුනායක නෙසි පොලාන් නැවූ හඹුන් නැද සඉග්දර ඉන් පැළුවෝදි අප සුවෝදි පිඟ ඉන්පප පෙට්ටි පෙට්ටනං පැටි පැවිවි

පන්ඕන අපන්ඕන වෙන් පත් පින් පව් 1 පැති හතුරැ පලා පල පවුල පන්සල පවල් පන්සල් පිතා කැති පගසු අපගසු බඩු බාංගිරා බන් බුලත් බැදුං පිලිස්සුං බුදුන් දගම් බොහා කා **න** බය හැන බොරු සබෝරෑ බුලත් දුන්කල

Litters and palankeens Celestial and terrestrial gods Divine and holy Tigers and bears Dancing and drumming Justice and judgments Aunt and uncle Chief and secondary Cobras and polongas Ships and vessels Kinsmen and brethren Our party and the other party Plates and cups Boxes and trunks Cubs and whelps -bairns and bantlings Literate and illiterate Books and leaves Merit and sin Honey and jaggory Herbs and plants Family and household Families and households Knives and billhooks Well and unwell Goods and chattels Rice and betel Fries and roasts Budu and holiness Drinking and eating Fear and doubt Lies and leasings Betel and tobacco

බුලත් පුවක් බලලා බලල්ළු වූතු වැනින් මිතු අම්තු ම්තුරු අම්තුරැ මුදලි මුගන්දීරං මං මාවත් මළු පැදුරු වල් පහන් මෙලොච පරලොච **ම**ව් දෙවව් පිනසාර් මස් මාන්ත වග හොට වැහි වදුරු යනා යනුන් සකුඩ යශද යකුම මපුත සිකි යසිකි යන එන සල වහ

ර දෙවල් රව ශව රව නොව රිවටා පෝය රිදි රතුං රදේ රැඳුව රසු මිර ලොකු කුඹා ලක්ෂත අවලක්ෂත ලෑජුණ ඉක්ලී

යාළු විසවා ඇගයා

ණ අරක්කු

Betel and areka Dogs and cats Pearls and jewels Friendly and unfriendly Friends and foes Modeliars and mohandirams Ways and paths Bags and mats Flowers and lamps This world and the next Mother and parents Fish and flesh Road and ferry Flies and gnats Demon and demons Iron and cutlery Demoniac and elfish Just and unjust Going and coming Little harvest and great Companions and friends Strong drink and spirituous liquors Nights and days The country and villages The country and passes Unlucky and lucky days Silver and gold Ache and pain Savour and sweetness Big and little Handsome and ugly Shame and bashfulness

ලෙබ දුක් 8 4 ලද බොලද එනු ඇඹුල් ළුදාු කහ මිරිස් ලව පුහල් ලමයි ලපවි ලේ මස් ලන්ස නෙලුල ලියන කියන ලිවුං කිවුං ලේසි පාසි වන වාසගම් වගෙඩි වෝල් වැඩුවකල් බාල ච්හත පිටිය වතු පිිිිිිි වැදුම් පිදුම් වන පිළියල් වා පින් වඹු පා කකුඩි ටම දකුන වයුක්ත අවයුක්ත වල ගෞඛ වලං කුබල් වැල් බාන් වැල වරකා වැලිවැහි වැනු ඉපා කුණු විහාර පන්සල්

වී කාල් වැසා පිනන Sickness and sorrow Sticks and staves Little ones and infants Salt and vinegar Salt, turmeric, and pepper Gourds and pumpkins Children and nurslings Blood and flesh Darts and spears Writing and saying Writing and discourses Easy and facile 'Matters and subjects Mortar and pestle Elder and younger Orchard and field Orchards and fields Worship and offerings Wounds and scabs Wind and gall Unruly and disobedient Left and right Strength and weakness Dales and hills Crocks and shreds Small withe and large withe Soft jack and hard jack Sand and clay Lakes and ponds Budhist temples and priests' house Paddy and rice

Rain and dew

වීසවාස අවීසවාස හැත බුජ හර්ම් මුර්ම් ගෙව අනිද්ද තෑමට ගරදී හැඩ නිල සතී පූරුසමයා සුතා සප්පණ සතා සතුන් නීත ශුලුන සුදු කළු ගහාද ගනාවකාඳ සුදු රතු භාඛාර භ අසාඛාර හා හැපද දරනු ව නුනු පුවක් සිනි සූ බ්රි සිංග උනගාදීන් සුබ අසුබ සුබා සුබ නැබ්ද ඉඩාරු සුවජීව අයමජීව බසුම් වාත සිරු මාරු ලෙහාරු ගතුවර් කරතා බානා නොරි කුෂට ඉහරලි ඉපාලොස් සැර වැර කරනවා හාල බන නැලි වලා සවශී මෙන්නම

සුඉහැදිර සම්නැද්දිලියේ

Faithful and faithless Doubt and fear Pans and pots To-morrow and the day after Jackets and waist cloths Shape and colour Women and men Beast and serpent Animal and animals Cold and wind White and black Good and bad White and red Evenhanded and uneven handed Ladle and bearer Lime and areka nut Soft sugar and candied sugar Lion, tiger, &c. Wholesome and unwholesome Good and bad Truth and falsehood Clever and stupid Phlegm and wind Gentle and easy Thieves and enemies Ox and yoke of oxen Itch and rash Ripe jacks and unripe Make tight and strong Raw rice and boiled rice Pots and pans Heaven and bliss Brothers and sisters

ඉහාර ඉබාරෑ කසිස හත්ති කරකට දිනට ඉසම් සොටු Shamming and lying Strength and force Across and along I'hlegm and mucus

4 The Singhalese are accustomed also to add to the end of a word a mere expletive of a similar sound; viz.

අවල් පවුල් ආාධ ගන්ඩ හෙරද මාරද ආන්සි මාන්**සි** ආව ගත්ව ආරු මාරු ආරාවල් ඉ.ඉලා පිලලා උශුළු විශිථ උතතුර ජනතර උදාව් පසාවි ලදුව් පදුව් , එලදා ගපලලා ඔල මොල <del>-</del> ඔල මොට්ටල ගුම්ං හහුමං-හමං බිම් ගුණේ පහන් වාටු වාටු චාරේ චාරේ **ජේ**ත්තු මාත්තු තද බද තරග වරග කරෙම තිරෙම කල්එ වල්එ දහ පහ-දහ තුන

දක බබ

Entanglement Cleverness Exchanging Trouble, toil Menial service (to Budu) Upholding (a weak person) Entanglement Having begged Antics, harlequinades Answer Stratagems Help Having (loosely) attached Folly Journey Kindness Politeness, good behaviour Assentation Arrogance Strictness, severity Anger Rank, condition Pushing Mischief, trickery Clatter, bustle

දහ පත ക്കാള മാള නාය තුරු ස් නාශීන දෙශීන පමන අමන නුල් නුප පලි ගරාීද බදු හුදු බන දහම බර පහල බණ බැරි මගුල් උතුලා මට්ටු පඩුන්තු. මඩු කු ඩං මතක අතක මගත අගත

වාන්සි ආන්යි මරිං පෞරිං රවා පරවා ලක පාත

ලව**ෙ**දව නැතුව

වග පල වන්දි වලක්කු ව**නා** දිගා

වං හුං

වාරු අරු සවිකප්චි සා ත් තු ඹා ත්තු සුනු විසුනු සා රාවාරු සා රා ගස්ත්තු සිලුවී පලවී Teeth

Name and place of abode

Debts
Dying
Rehavior

Behaviour

Fruits

Grumbling

Rent

Righteousness

Important, weighty

Barden of child bearing

Wedding feasts Submissiveness

Open halls
Remembrance

Bulkiness Trouble

With all possible exertion

Looking asquint
Neighbourhood
Without bounds
Scolding, advice
Penalties

Growth, increase

Inquiries of a person's cir-

cumstances Supporting

Brawling

Attendance, assisting the sick

Shivered to atoms

Trafficking

මල පතල හතී හාණි හරි හඹ කරනවා හමුල් පවුල් සූරා පෙරා ගෝ දුදු වා දුදු Diligence
Panting, breathing
Get, procure
Copartnership
Having scratched
Lassitude, ennui

## Position.

This part of Grammar may be divided into position of clauses and position of words.

# Position of Clauses.

Dependent clauses must come before their principal clauses.

- I have left off astrology,
   for now a days it brings no profit to those who practise it
- (2) දැන් නැකැත් කියනහන්ට පුංක්රන නැතකියා (1) වට ජක අන්ඇරියා
- (1) I did not go for my own profit, (2) but for theirs
- (2) ඔවුන්ගන් පුගස්ජනේ නිසා මිස (1) ඔගෝ පුගස්ජනන්ට ශි ලස් නෑ
- (1) He voluntarily suffered,(2) that we might not perish
- (2) අපි නාස්ති නොදෙවනපිනිස (1) ඔහු නැවැතෙනන්ව වද වී න්ද
- (1) I must go to day, (2) even
  If I be caught
- (2) අශුගචනත් (1) අද මම සබ ඕන් $^\circ$

# Position of Words.

i. The verb, whether a word or a suffix, is for the most part last in its clause.

නාගයක් ශුඹ්නකට ඇගද නමාා	A cobra capel is gliding into a white ant's hill
<b>බසාසාට අත</b> කිට්ටු නොහාරං	Put not your hand near the owl
අපට ගඟාරුගනනන් ගඩාගඟා ම අන්තුයි මේවා බැගදගනන් නෑ.*	There is much danger to us from thieves These cannot be fried

ii. The pronoun frequently requires the first place, drawing with it the words with which it may be connected.

වෙ පසින් <b>ක්</b> පගවන <b>ක්</b> ඛයාලඹ	on foot .
මගේ අතින් ලියාපු කාසි <b>දසි ග</b> නෙන් නාව	There is no telling how much paper has been written by my hand
මගනුණ් ඉල්එ බබුව ඉදඹ ගැයි යන් නෑෑ	I cannot give the article you asked of me
ම්වී උඹෙන් ලැබෙබ්ඕනෑ ගන හා මනක ඇත	Do you remember what you have to pay me

iii. The Genitive case must precede the word on which it depends; as,

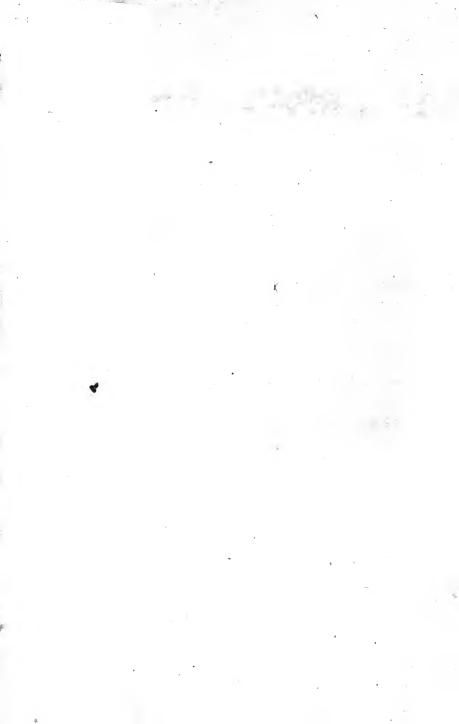
iv. The Accusative must come after the Nominative; as, Last night a cheta ate one of ඉතාවිතයන් රටස් රැ අටප් කර our bullocks ඉතක් කාපී

<sup>\*</sup> This too is an example of the rule; for 37% is compounded of 37 the negative prefix, and 37% the defective verb; the relative form being in no case to be considered the verb of the sentence.

# .Ceylon:

COTTA CHURCH MISSION PRESS.

1834.



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